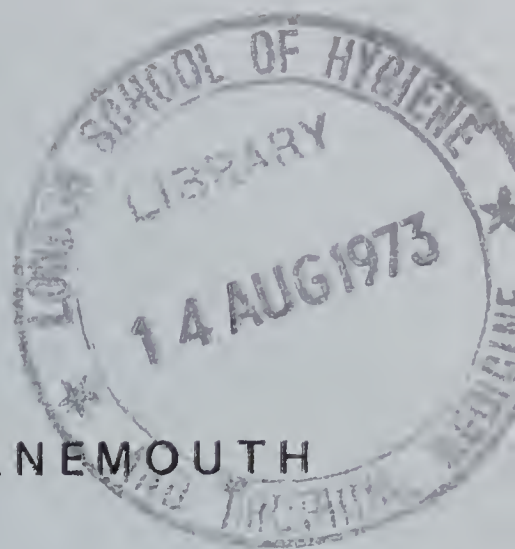


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal
School Medical Officer

For the Year 1971

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH
Telephone Bournemouth 22066



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1971

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Borough
of Bournemouth*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth for 1971, on behalf of Dr. W. Fielding who retired at the end of the year.

By the time the Annual Report for 1972 comes to be written the separation of the personal health services from local government will be imminent, and I want to make some observations now about that reorganisation.

In 1974 the Health Services in Bournemouth will form the major part of a Health District within the Dorset (Area 29) Health Services and will be separately managed by a team appointed by the Dorset Health Authority. This team will be called the District Management Team. Its loyalty can best be described by saying that it will be responsible to Dorset Health Authority for continuously assessing the health needs of Bournemouth, for managing its Health resources in the most effective way, and for maintaining effective liaison with the Bournemouth District Council in all health matters. The person most involved in all three functions will be the Community Physician on the team.

I want to draw your attention particularly to the third function, namely liaison between the future Bournemouth District Council and the health services. I know that you will be most anxious to maintain and improve this vital link, and I hope that the Health Service, in its turn, will not be found wanting in doing the same.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate showed an increase in population from 147,540 to 148,990, and this latter figure forms the basis of the vital statistics that follow.

A total of 1,447 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 9.71 per 1,000 population, compared with 1,569 live births and a birth rate of 10.63 per 1,000 population in 1970. This year's rate is the lowest ever recorded in Bournemouth. Included in the total of 1,461 births for 1971 were 221 illegitimate births (15.0%).

Stillbirths numbered 14, or 9.58 per 1,000 births, considerably lower than the national average.

Twenty-four infants died before their first birthday, a decrease of 11 on the previous year, and giving an infant mortality rate of 16.59 per 1,000 live births. A high proportion of these infants were suffering from prematurity, whose cause is still imperfectly understood.

There were 2,677 registered deaths, compared with 2,755 in 1970, giving an adjusted death rate (adjusted according to the Registrar-General's formula to take into account the composition of the population) of 10.78 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.21 per 1,000 population in 1970.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

There were no epidemics of notifiable infectious disease, but notifications of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, infective jaundice and dysentery increased, as did notifications of that troublesome skin disease scabies. There were fewer cases of food poisoning and the Borough was completely free from all the more serious infections.

Tuberculosis

There were 32 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 24 cases in 1970, and in addition 11 cases of notified pulmonary tuberculosis came to reside in the Borough.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Developmental assessment sessions, where infants and pre-school children are brought by their parents by appointment, have continued at all council owned clinics.

Financial support continued to be given to St. Thomas' Lodge Mother and Baby Home in Charminster Road.

The Domiciliary Services of the Corporation

As stated in previous Reports there has been a continuous decline in home confinements over the past decade, and a corresponding increase in hospital confinements. This in its turn has necessitated early hospital discharge and the Corporation's midwives have spent an increasing amount of their time as maternity nurses. At certain times the paucity of home deliveries has led to difficulties in training pupil midwives for their C.M.B. qualification.

Health visiting and home nursing have been fully extended and recruitment to fill vacancies has been difficult.

The Ambulance Service

The patients carried by the ambulance service showed a decrease from 1970, but this is of little significance.

Hospital policy has a profound effect on the work load of the ambulance service, and the centralising of departments and the transfer of certain specialities to out-of-town hospitals has led to both increased mileages and longer hours of duty for the ambulance men.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Arrangements have continued as in previous years.

Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection of Food

Mr. G. A. Morgan, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has reported in detail on these aspects of environmental hygiene, which

have such an important bearing on the health and prosperity of a major holiday resort. Food hygiene, the inspection of houses in multiple occupation, and of premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, have occupied his Inspectors' time to a considerable extent, but the full range of their activities can only be appreciated by a perusal of the report.

I know Dr. Fielding wished me to express his thanks to the Chairman and members of the Social Services Committee for their help and encouragement during the year, and also to Dr. J. G. Meadows, to Mr. J. W. Roberts, the Chief Administrative Assistant, and to all the staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. BROWNING.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1971

SOCIAL SERVICES (HEALTH) COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor R. A. Judd)

Alderman P. G. Templeman, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. B. Bicknell, J.P., O.St.J. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman E. A. Lane	Councillor Major B. G. Dillon
Alderman C. M. Pardy	„ Mrs. P. M. Haley, S.R.N.
Alderman Mrs. M. C. Wall	„ Mrs. S. E. McQueen
Councillor G. R. Anstee, E.R.D.,	„ K. G. T. Rawlings
F.H.C.I., M.R.S.H.	„ W. J. Ross
„ F. H. Beale, M.A.	„ J. A. Selvidge
„ H. W. Cutler	„ R. R. Taylor
„ E. N. Day, A.L.C.M.,	
A.C.P.	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Referee to Cremation Authority	William Fielding, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Medical Referee to Cremation Authority ..	John G. Meadows, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer in Department (Senior), School Medical Officer	Pauline K. H. Keating, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., M.F.C.M., D.C.H.
Medical Officers in Department, School Medical Officers.. ..	J. J. Phillips, M.B., Ch.B. Jacqueline R. P. White, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.
Principal Dental Officer	Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S.
Dental Officers	Mrs. S. M. Attwell, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. F. E. Lockwood, B.D.S.
Dental Surgery Assistants	Miss H. Allen, Mrs. J. B. Bullen, Mrs. C. A. Ferris, Miss F. R. Hickmott
Chief Public Health Inspector ..	G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	A. R. Hutt
District Public Health Inspectors	H. R. Ambrose J. D. Nickells D. Brooks S. M. Payne H. B. Frost J. Speight A. J. Heslop P. H. Trepess N. Jacobs S. Tweedie B. W. Kirkton R. J. Wells A. R. Woollard

Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ..	W. C. R. Jewell
Rodent Officer	P. L. J. Sibley
Chief Nursing Officer	Miss G. F. Grace
Deputy Chief Nursing Officer (Health Visiting)	Mrs. B. Geach
Health Visitors	Miss P. M. Bain, Miss K. H. Beaumont, Miss R. Bell, Miss J. Berry, Miss D. E. Blundstone, Mrs. E. R. Bond, Mrs. C. S. Brixey, Miss F. Darlington, Miss W. M. Dennis, Miss M. H. Dutton, Miss C. C. Forbes, Miss A. Johnson, Miss A. D. Lane, Mrs. D. E. Lewis, Miss J. C. Miles, Mrs. S. M. Money-Kyrle, Miss M. Peakman, Mrs. J. Price, Miss P. M. Rose, Miss M. Routh, Miss G. D. Thomas, Mrs. E. Wall, Miss E. M. P. Ward, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. E. Atha, Miss R. Miles, Mrs. M. Plank, Miss L. J. M. Redpath, Miss E. M. Schoch.
Deputy Chief Nursing Officer (Home Nursing) and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Mrs. M. T. Wright
Home Nurses	Mrs. J. F. Bilton, Mrs. D. M. Chapman, Miss D. G. Collier, Mrs. C. D. Crumpton, Mrs. B. P. Fisher, Miss E. P. Gilbert, Mrs. E. R. Guscott, Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. C. A. Harris, Miss M. M. L. Hemmi, Miss B. Jackson, Miss T. M. Jones, Miss H. Kulling, Miss P. G. Lacey, Miss P. M. Lycett, Mrs. M. S. McKenney, Miss J. I. Neagle, Mrs. R. J. K. Nicholls, Miss B. M. Rendle, Mrs. F. Russell, Miss E. E. Souter, Mrs. G. Tedeschi, Miss D. Telfer, Mrs. M. M. Thornley, Miss J. K. Tolley, Miss D. E. Welch, Mrs. V. W. Winter.
Chief Administrative Assistant ..	J. W. Roberts
Senior Administrative Assistant ..	H. V. Humberston
Administrative Assistants	F. J. Goode, D. W. T. Hall, C. Lockett, Mrs. I. Murphy, S. Murphy.
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Mrs. B. J. Spark
Clerks	Mrs. E. M. Barnes, H. R. Bryan, Miss V. E. Dean, Mrs. S. M. Halladay, W. A. Hamer, Mrs. S. M. King, Miss M. McGovern, J. Oddy, J. W. Peake, Mrs. P. Y. Pearce, Mrs. M. A. Reeve, R. W. Rowe, Mrs. G. Scott, Mrs. S. C. Vallory, C. D. Watts, W. Wheeldon.

Chief Ambulance Officer	..	..	D. M. Cook
Health Education Officer	..	..	C. N. Gumbley
Chiropodists	B. S. Brodie M. J. W. Pooke

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Public Analyst	H. Dediccoat, F.R.I.C.
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General Statistics

Area of the County Borough	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population—Mid Year 1971		148,990
Census Population, 1961	.. .. .	154,296
Rateable Value at 1.4.71	.. .. .	£10,808,695
Product of 1p rate, 1971/72	.. .. .	£105,000

Vital Statistics

Live Births	{ Male Legitimate 655, Illegitimate 110 }	..	..	1447
	{ Female ,, 571, ,, 111 }			
	,, 85% ,, 15%			
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	9.71
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 8, Illegitimate Nil }	..	..	14
	{ Female ,, 6, ,, Nil }			
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	.. .. ..	..	..	9.58
Total Deaths (Males 1223, Females 1454)	.. .. ..	..	..	2677
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	.. .. .. ..	..	..	17.97
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	.. .. ..	..	..	10.78
Maternal Deaths	.. .. .. .. ..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	.. .. ..	..	..	Nil
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :—				
Legitimate 23, Illegitimate 1	.. .. .. ..	..	..	24
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	.. .. ..	..	..	16.59
Number of Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	.. .. ..	..	..	17
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	.. .. ..	..	..	11.75
Number of Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week of age)	.. .. ..	..	..	16
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	.. .. ..	..	..	11.06
Number of Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	30
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	.. ..	..	..	20.53

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1,447 a decrease of 122 on the total for 1970. The birth rate was 9.71 per 1,000 population, a decrease over the figure for 1970 which was 10.63.

Births in 1971	..	..	..	..	1,447
Birth rate, 1971	..	..	..	..	9.71 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, England and Wales, 1971	..				16.0 per 1,000 population

Over the ten year period, 1961–1970, statistics were as follows :—

Average number of births, 1961–70	..			1,785
Average birth rate, 1961–70	..	..		11.88 per 1,000 population

Stillbirths

There were 14 stillbirths in 1971 compared with 13 in 1970, the majority of them occurring in hospital practice. The rate for 1971 was 9.58 compared with 8.22 for 1970.

Average number of stillbirths 1961–70	..			22
Stillbirths in 1971	..	..	..	14
Average stillbirth rate, 1961–70	..	..		12.10 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, 1971	..	..	..	9.58 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1971				12.0 per 1,000 total births

Illegitimate Births

Illegitimate births accounted for 15% of the total, the same as in 1970.

Prematurity

During the year 88 premature births (i.e., a child weighing less than 5½ lbs. at birth) were notified, 29 less than in 1970, and forming 6% of the total. All but two of the births occurred in hospital, and included 10 stillbirths.

	<i>Live</i>	<i>Stillborn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born at home or in Nursing Homes		2	2
Born in Hospital	78	8	86
	78	10	88

Infant Mortality

Twenty-four infants died before their first birthday, eleven less than in 1970, and the Infant Mortality Rate was 16·59 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national average of 18·0 per 1,000 live births. Sixteen of the 24 infants died before they were a week old.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death during the year associated with pregnancy.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1971

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes	2677	24	1	2	15	10	25	80	292	679	1549
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	2
Malignant neoplasm — Oesophagus	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	3
Malignant neoplasm — stomach	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	13	26
Malignant neoplasm — intestine	91	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	15	23	44
Malignant neoplasm — larynx	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	142	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	30	56	48
Malignant neoplasm — breast	63	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	17	20	14
Malignant neoplasm — uterus	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	6
Malignant neoplasm — Prostate	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16
Leukaemia	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	8
Other malignant neoplasms	130	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	29	43	48
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1
Diabetes mellitus	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	13
Other endocrine, etc. diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Anaemias	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mental disorders	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Multiple Sclerosis	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	25	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	8	10
Active rheumatic fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	14
Hypertensive disease	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	18
Ischaemic heart disease	763	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	78	233	427
Other forms of heart disease	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	119
Cerebrovascular disease	454	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	24	98	323
Other diseases of circulatory system	132	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	28	89
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	153	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	25	121
Bronchitis and emphysema	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	26	63
Asthma	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	10
Peptic ulcer	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Cirrhosis of liver	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2
Other diseases of digestive system	28	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	5	18
Nephritis and nephrosis	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	9
Diseases of skin	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	10
Congenital anomalies	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Motor vehicle accidents	17	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	4	2	2
All other accidents	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	27
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	3	3
All other external causes	10	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	1
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other diseases of blood etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES 1971

There were 2,677 deaths of Bournemouth residents in 1971, 78 less than in the previous year, and the adjusted death rate dropped slightly from 11.21 to 10.78 per 1,000 population. The age distribution of deaths was as follows :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>
75+	58.2	57.9
65-75	24.4	25.4
55-65	10.2	10.9
45-55	3.6	3.0
35-45	1.1	0.9
25-35	0.4	0.4
15-25	0.5	0.5
5-15	0.3	0.1
0- 5	1.3	0.9

The proportion of people aged 75 years or over at death reduced slightly from the previous year after having risen steadily for a period of ten years. In 1960 it was below 52%, in 1965 it was nearly 54% and in 1971 it had risen to almost 58%. Many of these people were undoubtedly immigrants, fit healthy people when they came to the Borough on retirement ten or more years before and yet in the evening of their lives they often pose an overwhelming problem for the social and hospital services of the town. Every year the waiting lists seem to grow longer and longer, and the case loads of social workers ever heavier and there must surely be a strong case for retirement areas such as Bournemouth receiving financial help and priority in providing hospital and hostel accommodation far in excess of that available at present.

The main causes of mortality are as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>
Arteriosclerotic heart disease (chiefly coronary thrombosis and angina) ..	763
All forms of cancer	556
Arteriosclerosis of the nervous system (chiefly stroke and brain haemorrhage) ..	454
Pneumonia and bronchitis	248

Let us look at the significance of these figures. Turning first to the first three groups we find that the following could have been prevented in the light of existing medical knowledge. Against each disease is set the known causes, and avoidance of or strict attention

to these by the individuals concerned would have prevented the fatal disease from developing in the majority of cases.

Arteriosclerotic heart disease : 763	Smoking (especially cigarettes) Overweight Overindulgence in food and alcohol Taking no regular exercise Using car to get to work Very stressful occupations High blood pressure Diabetes.
Lung cancer : 142	Smoking (caused at least 85% of these) Certain industrial processes.
Bronchitis and emphysema : 95	Smoking Atmospheric pollution History of bronchitis or whooping cough in childhood.
Breast cancer : 63	Main cause of death is failure to recognise small lumps in the breast and/or consult doctor about them at an early stage.
Stroke and brain haemorrhage : 454	At least one-third of this number are directly attributable to smoking. High blood pressure } also causative Diabetes } factors.

Of the 248 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, 121 (a half) were due to pneumonia in people aged 75 and over. In a large proportion of these 121 cases, the pneumonia was purely a terminal event in a person who was weakened and worn out from other factors including old age. This proportion, therefore, was not preventable. A smaller proportion of the 121 deaths, however, although difficult to estimate accurately, were certainly accelerated, in otherwise healthy elderly people, by neglect including malnutrition and inadequate heating in the winter. This smaller proportion, therefore, could have been prevented and those lives *profitably* extended, by better care. However, this small fraction is a very small number indeed out of the 1,549 total deaths from all causes in those aged 75 and over, and this does indicate reasonably adequate care of the elderly in Bournemouth.

What is possibly more disturbing is the quite considerable number of elderly people living alone who are found dead from *curable diseases* such as strangulated hernia or appendicitis. These people had obviously been ill for some length of time and none had consulted a doctor. One wonders what peculiar blend of stoicism, fear and ignorance brought this about.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1971

Among the notifiable diseases, there were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, paratyphoid, erysipelas or meningococcal infection during 1971 and cases of scarlet fever increased from 10 to 24, infective jaundice from 7 to 116, whooping cough from 29 to 42, measles from 174 to 336, dysentery from 5 to 8, scabies from 128 to 146.

The largest group of food poisoning cases occurred in a hotel when 19 persons were affected.

Cases of scabies were notified from all parts of the Borough, but 75 of the cases occurred in 27 families, and 99 of the cases were in the 5–25 years age group. One of the most difficult problems was to ensure that all members of the family were treated at the same time and most cases of relapse after treatment were in fact re-infections from a member of the family who had escaped treatment.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1971

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At Ages — Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 year	65 and upwards
Scarlet Fever	24	—	4	18	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	42	7	9	25	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	336	17	138	167	10	4	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	—	2	4	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	38	1	4	4	7	13	8	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	146	1	15	45	54	24	7	—
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	116	—	1	77	14	18	4	2

Tuberculosis in Bournemouth

During the year 32 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and notified in the borough, and in addition 11 persons diagnosed and notified elsewhere came to live in Bournemouth.

This gives the highest total since 1968, and reminds us that tuberculosis is not yet beaten. Most new cases now occur in adults aged 25 to 64, and in most of these the source of infection is not identified.

The general arrangements for diagnosis, treatment and surveillance continued as before under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Senior Chest Physician, and one full-time Health Visitor was seconded to the Royal National Hospital for clinic and after-care duties.

Tuberculin testing by the Heaf gun method, followed by B.C.G. vaccination where necessary, continued to be available to all school children aged about 11 years. 1,671 were so tested and 1,627 were given B.C.G. vaccination. Strongly positive reactors (in the absence of previous B.C.G. vaccination) were referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. The Health Department also collaborated with the Chest Clinic in the tracing of contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. 117 child contacts were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Two other aspects of preventive and after-care work were the priority given by the Housing Department to cases recommended by the Senior Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, and a limited amount of occupational therapy provided for house-bound (often elderly) patients. This latter is provided, on repayment, by the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee.

The notifications of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis since 1948 are shown in the accompanying table :—

			New cases		Deaths	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	..	..	118	16	67	6
1949	..	..	109	18	54	8
1950	..	..	80	11	46	1
1951	..	..	127	13	37	2
1952	..	..	141	17	33	5
1953	..	..	98	17	20	2
1954	..	..	136	16	28	—
1955	..	..	117	9	12	2
1956	..	..	107	9	14	4
1957	..	..	114	11	10	4
1958	..	..	110	10	11	1
1959	..	..	81	4	7	3
1960	..	..	66	9	5	1
1961	..	..	37	5	6	1
1962	..	..	50	4	7	2
1963	..	..	37	10	5	1
1964	..	..	40	5	12	2
1965	..	..	34	7	3	—
1966	..	..	40	6	7	3
1967	..	..	38	5	5	1
1968	..	..	36	6	3	2
1969	..	..	30	2	1	1
1970	..	..	24	6	1	2
1971	..	..	32	4	2	—

Of the 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3 occurred in lymphatic glands, and 1 occurred in kidneys.

Age and sex of new cases of Tuberculosis notified and deaths from the disease, in 1971, in Bournemouth residents.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 „ ..	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 „ ..	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
75 and upwards ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	19	13	1	3	2	—	—	—

SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

This section of the Act deals with the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract. No action was taken during the year.

Maternity and Child Health

At the end of 1971 there were 14 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough providing 27 sessions weekly.

Developmental Paediatric Screening Clinics

After an initial trial in 1969 in two clinics this work has been further extended and eleven developmental sessions are now held each week. The children are seen by appointment at 6 weeks, 10 months, 2, 3 and 4½ years and of the appointments offered in 1971 73% were kept, and 3,704 children were seen at the clinics. The developmental assessment is far more detailed than was previously possible at an Infant Welfare Clinic and, as a result, more children have been referred for treatment.

Table I

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Referrals</i>
1966	170
1967	123
1968	160
1969	147
1970	155
1971	318

The following table gives details of the 318 children who needed treatment.

Table II

	<i>No. of children referred to :</i>
Orthopaedic clinic ..	84
Eye clinic	177
E.N.T. clinic ..	25
Family Doctor ..	18
Paediatric Dept. ..	14
Total	318

It is worth mentioning that we have received considerable help from the Computer Section in arranging appointments and in assessing the work which has been carried out.

In conclusion it should be said that both the staff and parents consider the change to developmental clinics to be an improvement on the ordinary infant welfare clinics. In fact, the changes have evoked interest in the parents and enthusiasm in the staff, who feel the work to be even more worth while.

Welfare Foods

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
National Dried Milk (tins)	10,476	10,165	8,589	3,178	2,214	1,039	1,678
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	2,177	2,087	1,744	1,608	1,544	1,598	701
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets) ..	2,543	2,285	2,244	2,085	2,040	2,188	1,627
Orange Juice (bottles)	31,266	32,275	30,215	29,928	32,520	30,683	27,698
Vitamin Drops ..							3,373

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BOURNEMOUTH, 1971

	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domiciliary Births	290	10.1	239	8.4	189	6.9	151	5.5	119	4.7	99	4.1	64	2.7
Institutional Births	2576	89.9	2605	91.6	2554	93.1	2586	94.5	2411	95.3	2343	95.9	2282	97.3
Totals	2866	100	2844	100	2743	100	2737	100	2530	100	2442	100	2346	100

Of the 2282 institutional births, 1342 (1350) were at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and of these 15 occurred in the G.P. unit and 1327 in the Obstetric unit, at Aston Grays Maternity Home there were 47 (211) births, and at Firs Maternity Home there were 893 (782).

Figures in brackets indicate comparative numbers for 1970.

The wide availability of maternity beds in the local hospitals and general practitioner maternity homes allows a very high rate of institutional confinement, but as in many cases the mothers are discharged soon after confinement, a period of domiciliary maternity nursing is necessary afterwards.

In addition, 9 Bournemouth patients were delivered in the Hospital Management Committee's maternity home at Barton-on-Sea, 146 at Poole General Hospital, and 8 at other hospitals.

Infectious Diseases associated with Childbirth

There were 2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association held 3 Clinic sessions per week at Gloucester Road Hospital, and one session per week at Pelhams Clinic, in local authority premises.

The general arrangements for Family Planning remained unchanged in that the local authority used the Family Planning Association as their agent for cases referred on medical grounds, and at the same time maintained their own domiciliary service among "problem" and kindred families, details of which are as follows :—

Number of patients visited during 1971	..	..	..	52
Number of visits made	..	..	..	141
Number of patients recommended for I.U.D.	..	..	..	16
Number of patients recommended for oral contraception..	..	..	..	17
Number of patients recommended for other forms of contraception	..	..	..	7

Mother and Baby Homes

St. Thomas' Lodge mother and baby home maintained by a voluntary organisation within the Borough closed in December 1971. One local girl had been admitted during the year.

An Enquiry into Congenital Abnormalities

For some years the Department of Health has asked local authorities to enumerate and codify all congenital abnormalities occurring in newborn babies, and during 1971 there were 20 cases so recorded. These ranged from minor abnormalities of the hands and feet to serious defects such as heart disease, but at this early stage it is often impossible to say with any certainty whether a child is of normal intelligence, or what effect the abnormality will have on its subsequent progress.

Dental Services for Mothers and Pre-School Children, 1971

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer

There were no staff changes during 1971, so that with three whole-time and two half-time dental officers the present establishment was up to full strength.

However, the demand for treatment from the school-children was so great that we were unable to devote as much time as we should to the pre-school child. The number of pre-school children attending for treatment remained substantially the same as the previous year; there was an increase of 23 per cent in the number of fillings, whilst extractions and general anaesthetics remained much the same. There was a sharp drop from 717 to 388 in numbers of pre-school children inspected because of the reduction in dental officer visits to infant welfare clinics. This was mainly due to pressure of clinical work and is much to be regretted since the counselling of mothers with their infants and toddlers at these clinics was felt, in the past, by doctors, health visitors and dental staff to be of considerable benefit in promoting good dental health and correcting bad dietary habits before too much harm was done.

It had been hoped to start routine Third Birthday dental inspections during 1971, but delays in the computer programming has entailed postponing this until January 1972.

In January 1971 fluoride tablets were made available, free of charge, at all infant welfare and dental clinics, for children under five years old. Only a month's supply of tablets is available at a time and the response has been very poor. The dentally conscious mother has responded initially but very few, if any, mothers have returned for regular supplies. To be effective, fluoride tablets must be taken daily until the child is sixteen years of age, and it seems doubtful whether more than a very few mothers will be sufficiently motivated to continue a daily dosage over such a long period.

The Day and Residential Nurseries were visited twice during the year. At the Day Nursery a total of 71 inspections were carried out and 10 found to require treatment. At Riversleigh Nursery a total of 27 children were inspected and 5 found to require treatment. All

these children were treated at Avebury Dental Clinic, being brought for treatment by the Nursery staff, and it is a great tribute to them that these small children readily accept dental treatment. The standard of oral hygiene remains very high amongst the Day and Residential Nurseries, and although many of these children come from deprived backgrounds and could be expected to have a high caries rate, the carefully supervised diet at the nurseries reverses any such trend.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Treatment in this category remains virtually unchanged, although attendances from St. Thomas' Lodge ceased. There was a drop in the number of teeth extracted and only one partial denture was fitted, the mouths of all the mothers being well cared for.

Dental Health

Talks, accompanied by films, were given mainly at Avebury, East Way and Pokesdown Clinics, with one session at Pelhams and one at Winton Clinic. Health Visitors who request these talks find them invaluable, and it would be of benefit to all expectant mothers to have a talk on prevention of dental caries before their babies are born and incorrect feeding habits are started.

In conclusion, I am grateful to all members of the medical and dental staff, the Health Education Officer, the Health Visitors and the clerical staff for their unfailing help and co-operation.

Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Attendances and Treatment		
First visits	176	31
Subsequent visits	346	51
Total visits	522	82
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year ..	38	3
Number of fillings	486	44
Teeth filled	460	42
Teeth extracted	74	7
General anaesthetics given	32	1
Emergency visits by patients	35	6
Patients X-rayed	3	19
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)	16	22
Teeth otherwise conserved	68	—
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	186	24
Number of dentures supplied		Nil
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers		1
Inspections		
Number of patients given first inspections during the year	388	27
Number of patients who required treatment	185	26
Number of patients who were offered treatment	181	26
Number of patients re-inspected	87	5
Sessions		
Number of Dental Officer sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients		108

The Domiciliary Services provided by the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery

Six full-time midwives were directly employed by the Council but only five were in post at the end of the year, Miss McBride having retired on the 30th November. They attended 64 home confinements and 11 in the General Practitioner Maternity Unit at Boscombe Hospital. In addition 873 "early discharges" patients who had been confined in hospital but discharged before the normal time were attended, so the continued decrease in domiciliary deliveries was balanced to some extent by the increase in "early discharges".

Confinements attended by Municipal Midwives during the last twelve years were as follows :—

1960	..	..	..	609
1961	..	..	..	595
1962	..	..	..	498
1963	..	..	..	357
1964	..	..	..	347
1965	..	..	..	281
1966	..	..	..	236
1967	..	..	..	189
1968	..	..	..	151
1969	..	..	..	119
1970	..	..	..	95
1971	..	..	..	75

At the present time the majority of expectant mothers are confined either in the maternity units at the Royal Victoria or Poole General Hospital, or in the General Practitioner Unit at "The Firs". The short-stay General Practitioner Unit formed within the Royal Victoria Hospital, where all deliveries are undertaken by domiciliary midwives, opened in September 1971 and it is expected that deliveries there will increase with the addition of more cases who might otherwise be booked for hospital delivery.

Details of confinements attended by the municipal midwives were :—

	Total No. of confine- ments	Primi- para	Multi- para	No. of Previous Pregnancies					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
Domiciliary	64	4	60	27	20	8	1	3	1
G.P. Unit	11	3	8	3	4	—	1	—	—

	AGE GROUPS					
	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
Domiciliary	3	23	22	15	1	—
G.P. Unit	1	4	3	—	1	2

Gas and oxygen analgesia was given in 64 cases and pethidine in 52 cases.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1971			
	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institu- tions
	Dr. not Booked	Dr. Booked	Totals	
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	64	64	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	2282
TOTALS	—	64	64	2282

Medical Aid

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—									
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
(ii) Others									
	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
(b) For cases in Institutions									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of 1971 the health visiting establishment consisted of Mrs. B. Geach, Deputy Chief Nursing Officer, and 28 health visitors, under the overall control of Miss G. F. Grace, Chief Nursing Officer.

For the greater part of the year the health visiting staff was up to establishment, with two of the places taken temporarily by clinic nurses awaiting health visitor training. This improvement in the staffing situation undoubtedly accounted for the fact that the total number of visits for the year showed a slight increase in spite of the ever widening range of other duties undertaken by the health visiting staff, a trend which must continue if the needs of the community are to be met in full. The increased range of the health visitors' work is reflected to some extent in the total number of visits during the year other than those to expectant mothers and children under five years. This total is the highest ever recorded.

Liaison Arrangements

(a) with General Practitioners

During the year the number of general practitioner attachments continued at four, but plans were well in hand for the attachment of all health visiting and home nursing staff—a policy which has already been successfully implemented in other areas.

The four attachments were in :—

(1)	Moordown/Castle Lane	..	..	(4 doctors)
(2)	Charminster	..	..	(4 doctors)
(3)	Southbourne	..	..	(5 doctors)
(4)	Westbourne	..	..	(5 doctors)

(b) with the Hospital Service

Liaison arrangements continued with hospitals of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee; one health visitor being permanently attached to the Chest Clinic, while close liaison was maintained with Christchurch Hospital by the two geriatric Health Visitors. A health visitor also attended weekly at both the Paediatric Unit at Poole General Hospital and the Paediatric Outpatient Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In addition, a weekly liaison session with the Rheumatology Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital was added to the existing hospital liaison schemes during the year.

An arrangement whereby a health visitor helps with contact tracing and defaulters from the V.D. Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital will soon end when the V.D. Services are centralised at Gloucester Road Hospital and a Social Worker is appointed for the purpose.

Parents' Meetings

Fourteen of these meetings were held at which 380 parents attended. The subjects dealt with included all aspects of parent-craft.

Relaxation Classes

Classes for expectant mothers were held at Avebury, Pelhams, East Howe, Winton, Pokesdown and East Way. There were in all 49 courses of 10 lecture/demonstrations each, attended by 401 expectant mothers.

Visits to the Elderly and Aged

During 1971 a total of 2,922 elderly and aged persons received 6,070 visits, and 671 of these were seen at the request of the Hospital Management Committee regarding their application to be admitted to a chronic sick bed in hospital.

The two specialist geriatric health visitors continued to concentrate their efforts on the elderly living alone and those awaiting

hospital admission, and every effort was made to arrange where appropriate such help as home nursing, home help, meals on wheels, chiropody, sheets service etc. The advice of the public health inspectors was sought when necessary, and close co-operation maintained with the Social Services Department and other statutory and voluntary organisations.

Other aspects of the health visitors' work included the child health and developmental paediatric clinics, health education and school health — the last two combining in the continuance of child care courses in schools. These courses are based on a national syllabus and lead to a national certificate examination in child care. Considerable work was also done on the problems of child abuse.

Regular staff meetings provided the opportunity for in-service training.

HEALTH VISITING

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5	Other Cases	Visits to TB households inc. in "Other Cases"	Visits by tuberculosis visitors	Ineffective Visits made by H.Vs.
	Visits		Visits						
	First	Total	First	Total	Total Visits	Total Visits			
1955	1,047	1,972	1,496	9,001	11,712	1,881	207	1,525	—
1956	1,117	2,166	1,483	8,615	12,136	2,705	279	1,297	3,986
1957	1,162	2,122	1,513	8,247	11,920	4,362	230	1,562	4,532
1958	1,156	1,963	1,645	8,007	11,349	4,494	221	1,532	4,488
1959	1,130	2,076	1,609	7,653	10,354	4,384	184	1,791	4,106
1960	1,114	2,070	1,609	6,823	8,307	5,635	124	1,877	3,590
1961	1,260	2,450	1,688	8,788	12,870	6,221	119	1,953	4,701
1962	1,132	2,136	1,861	8,674	11,242	6,081	179	2,026	4,701
1963	1,131	1,956	1,849	9,631	12,139	7,062	84	1,712	6,072
1964	1,156	1,840	1,934	8,428	10,150	6,312	40	1,361	5,981
1965	936	1,350	2,014	7,688	9,314	5,424	20	1,758	5,874
1966	888	1,296	1,910	8,375	10,568	7,203	17	1,545	6,827
1967	853	1,191	1,853	7,408	10,250	7,016	29	914	6,524
1968	765	1,103	1,799	7,222	10,173	8,024	14	1,168	6,878
1969	708	1,071	1,710	6,887	9,671	7,054	5	1,097	6,503
1970	715	993	1,612	6,602	8,419	7,189	5	925	6,624
1971	840	1,290	1,465	6,763	9,440	8,174	1	1,048	7,538

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service, while nominally under the control of the Chief Nursing Officer, was organised on a day-to-day basis by Mrs. M. T. Wright, Deputy Chief Nursing Officer, who in addition to supervising general nursing care on a district basis also supervised the 6 domiciliary midwives. The whole staff consisted of 27 full-time and 2 part-time nurses, 6 midwives and 7 part-time bathing attendants.

94,807 nursing visits were made in 1971 compared with 96,207 in 1970. Although the total visits over the year showed a decrease, individual monthly totals indicated a rise towards the end of the year, the December total being the highest; and the number of patients left on the books at the end of the year was the highest ever recorded. The trend towards earlier transfer of surgical patients from hospital to community care continues and underlines the importance of ever closer liaison with hospital staff.

New Cases attended during 1971

Of the 3,686 patients visited during the year, 2,631 were new cases, the majority being chronically sick patients, as follows :—

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Heart and Circulatory System	491
Preparation for Hospital treatment	316
Cancer	234
Diabetes	83
Tuberculosis	10
All other conditions	1,497
	<hr/> 2,631

Age distribution of all patients treated in 1971 :—

		<i>Patients nursed</i>			
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0- 4 years	..	8	6	14	0·38
5-14 years	..	7	7	14	0·38
15-24 years	..	24	28	52	1·41
25-44 years	..	64	126	190	5·16
45-64 years	..	216	447	663	17·99
65-74 years	..	318	663	981	26·61
75- years	..	514	1258	1772	48·07
		1151	2535	3686	100·00

These figures provide a clear indication of the accent on geriatric nursing in Bournemouth.

The home nursing staff also continued to deal with a high proportion of visitors to the town, especially during the Summer months, and in 1971 143 visitors received a total of 1,075 treatments, many of them diabetics needing insulin injections.

For some years a routine urine test has been carried out where possible by the home nurses and ten cases of previously unrecognised glycosuria were discovered among 1,527 cases tested. These patients were referred to their own doctors for further investigation.

The Nursing of Sick Children

Less than one per cent. of patients nursed during 1971 were below the age of 14 years. These needed attention for complications of infectious disease and minor medical and surgical conditions. Home nurses attended child patients on their own districts and no special arrangements were necessary.

Duty rotas were re-arranged during the year to enable the home nursing staff to work a five day week as do the health visitors and midwives; and an "on call" rota list for evening cover has also ensured more realistic working hours for the administrative staff.

Regular staff meetings have provided the opportunity for in-service training.

A summary of the year's work in comparison with previous years, was as follows :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of patients on the Register, 1st Jan.	844	833	893	863	933	960	1001	1055
Number of new patients attended	2634	2558	2646	2679	2879	2797	2830	2631
Total number of patients attended ..	3478	3391	3539	3542	3812	3757	3831	3686
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December	833	893	863	933	960	1001	1055	1139
Number of Patients taken off the Register	2645	2498	2676	2609	2852	2756	2776	2547
Total number of nursing visits	78,386	76,399	78,138	79,840	84,783	87,099	96,207	94,807

Special Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

(a) Laundry Service

The laundry service provided drawsheets, mackintosh sheets, air rings and covers to 364 cases compared with 336 cases in 1970 and 299 cases in 1969, mainly persons suffering from double incontinence and on the waiting list for Christchurch Hospital. These articles were delivered to the homes of the patients three times per week, and the dirty linen collected and laundered at Christchurch Hospital.

(b) Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is available to old people, disabled persons and expectant mothers who are unable to make private arrangements.

A charge of 25p per attendance at the chiropody clinic is made to all patients except those in receipt of supplementary benefit from Social Security, who pay 15p per attendance.

The establishment is for 3 Chiropodists, and during the year this was made up of both full-time and sessional appointments.

CHIROPODY CLINIC, 1971

Number of persons treated	..	..	..	..	1,542
Number of treatments given	..	..	..	..	6,807

(c) Problem Families

The arrangements for helping problem families continued as before, and regular monthly meetings of the Family Case Committee allowed full discussion of current problems and the diversion of assistance and enquiry into the most appropriate channels.

The results of work with problem families are almost invariably disappointing to those who expect substantial improvements. Success is more often measured by the maintenance of the status quo.

A Report on the work of the HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE — 1971

By Mr. C. N. Gumbley, S.R.N., R.M.N., B.T.A., R.N.T. (Lond),
M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H., Health Education Officer

Health Education Centre

During the year the Health Education Centre was developed as :—

- (a) the headquarters of the Health Education Service,
- (b) a centre for lectures, filmshows, training courses, conferences and committee meetings, and
- (c) a permanent exhibition centre.

The “First Aid and Safety” Exhibition opened in the Centre in February and proved more popular than expected. In addition to the many individuals who visited the exhibition, 53 organised parties (including 11 senior school groups, 15 professional groups and 8 young wives groups) attended teaching sessions of up to two hours duration.

Many individual lectures and filmshows were held in the Centre and a number of training courses and conferences staged — not only for groups from the Health and Social Services Departments, but for lay groups, schools, colleges, other Local Government Departments, and Wessex Regional Hospital Board senior nursing staff courses. During ‘peak periods’, more than 300 people per week attended the Centre.

Staff Meetings

Regular meetings were held throughout the year for professional staff of the Department.

Subjects studied by medical officers and health visitors included battered babies, vegetarian and vegan diets, developmental paediatrics, autism, drug dependency, the social services and the reorganisation of the National Health Service.

Meetings for Home Nurses were instituted in the Spring of 1971 and have focused on coronary thrombosis, respiratory disorders, diabetes mellitus, psychiatric disorders, multiple sclerosis and carcinoma. Visits were undertaken to the Radiotherapy Unit at Poole General Hospital.

Ambulance Personnel Training

The Health Education Service has supported a number of training programmes for ambulance personnel during the year :—

(a) two special training evenings (March and November). Subjects studied included respiratory, haemorrhagic and renal diseases.

(b) two visits to Guy's Hospital Medical Museum, London (March).

(c) an Instructors' Course (September) to prepare ambulancemen to undertake talks to lay organisations and assist with first aid training in schools.

(d) an Advanced Training Course on Endotracheal Intubation and Intravenous Infusion Techniques (November/December) to prepare ambulancemen from Bournemouth and neighbouring authorities for further study of these subjects in hospital.

Clinics

Health visitors continued formal and informal health education in clinics and presented a total of 231 talks and filmshows. (199 in 1970).

Relaxation classes were conducted in a number of clinics and Parentcraft classes, including the childbirth film "To Janet a Son", were held for expectant mothers and fathers. The presentation of these classes — in respect of number of classes and material content — has become increasingly flexible to suit the needs of the expectant parents.

Schools and Colleges

454 talks and filmshows were undertaken in schools and colleges during 1971. These included special programmes on Emergency Resuscitation (January), Smoking and Health (January and July), Sex Education (June), and Dental Health (September and October).

Other special activities during the year included :—

(a) a "Health and Safety" Quiz (March) for teams of children, parents, teachers and 'experts' from the Health Department.

(b) a VI form Conference on "Local Government, Health and Social Services" for pupils of Beaufort School (May).

(c) a series of illustrated talks (June and July) on a wide range of health education topics presented to the full school assembly at Beaufort School.

(d) a series of illustrated talks on Sex Education, Family Planning and Venereal Diseases (April) to the mature students at Weymouth College of Education.

(e) courses of lectures on Health and First Aid (September) for students from Bournemouth College of Technology.

(f) a training evening for non-teaching school auxiliaries (November).

Dental Health Education

188 talks and filmshows on dental health were presented during 1971. (136 in 1970).

The majority of these talks and filmshows were presented in primary schools during the Autumn in conjunction with the distribution of free toothpaste to schoolchildren. Many of these talks were presented by dental officers and dental surgery assistants.

Similar activities were undertaken in pre-school playgroups during the Autumn.

Accident Prevention and First Aid

As was expected, much of the health education directed towards accident prevention was handed over to the new Accident Prevention Officer during 1971. With the Department's close involvement with the care of the individual in the home, however, home safety remained a function of the Health Education Service.

During the year, 129 talks and filmshows were presented on all aspects of accident prevention, including 115 on home safety.

Increased interest was shown during 1971 in first aid lectures and training courses for St. John Ambulance certificates, Duke of Edinburgh awards and as part of C.S.E. courses. With the help of members of the Ambulance Service, 13 courses were presented during the year — 5 in senior schools, 3 for Technical College groups, for hotel staff, canoe lifeguards, home helps.

Drug Dependency

(a) Support was given for the work of the Bournemouth Drugs Advisory Committee during the year and for the opening of the Drugs Advisory Centre in October.

(b) Members of the Department attended a Drug Dependency Course at King Alfred's College, Winchester, in April, and a Department of Education and Science Conference in Bournemouth in November.

(c) In October, the Health Education Service, together with the Royal Society of Health, held a Day Conference on Drugs Dependency for health and educational staff from Bournemouth and surrounding areas.

(d) Arrangements were made towards the end of the year to hold a comprehensive Drug Dependency Course for Teachers early in 1972.

Pre-School Playgroups

(a) A further training evening was conducted for pre-school playgroup organisers during October.

(b) Encouragement and support was given for the formation of a Branch of the Pre-School Playgroup Association. A Steering Committee was formed and arrangements made for an inaugural meeting to take place in February 1972.

(c) Visits were made to a number of playgroups during December to present talks and filmshows on dental health.

Special Conferences

Three special conferences were arranged by the Health Education Service during 1971 :—

(a) "The Health of the Executive" (January). Arranged in association with the Royal Society of Health for medical officers and executives from Bournemouth and surrounding areas. Speakers included Dr. G. Pincherle, Dr. A. C. Gibson and Dr. Justin Clark.

(b) "Drug Dependency" (October). Arranged for medical and nursing staff, educationalists and youth workers in Bournemouth. Speakers included Mr. C. G. Jeffery (Home Office), Rev. K. Leech and a panel of local 'experts'.

(c) “Developmental Paediatrics” (October). Arranged for local general medical practitioners. Professor I. C. S. Normand of the University of Southampton Medical School was the guest speaker, and clinical demonstrations were presented by the Department’s medical officers.

Lay Groups

Lists of health education talks were not sent to local lay organisations during 1971, but a steady flow of requests for speakers was received from organisations contacted in previous years. 341 talks and filmshows were presented to such groups. (459 in 1970).

Publications

During 1971, the “Health Education Bulletin” entered its fifth year of publication. This is a monthly bulletin of news and views for the interest and information of those engaged in the fields of health and education.

January 1971 saw the launching of “The Co-ordinator” — a quarterly newsletter sponsored by the Standing Committee of the Council for the Development and Co-ordination of Mental Health Services in the Bournemouth area. The aim of the newsletter is to publicise and co-ordinate the activities of local statutory and voluntary mental health organisations.

Summary

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Lectures, talks, demon-						
strations given ..	663	751	449	418	207	88
Films shown	444	726	705	709	595	417
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1107	1477	1154	1127	802	505
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appreciation is expressed to the medical, dental, nursing, administrative and clerical staff of the Department — especially Miss V. E. Dean, clerk to the Health Education Service, and Mr. A. B. Kendall, Ambulance Training Officer — for their support for health education during 1971.

Ambulance Service

The establishment of the Ambulance Service is as follows :—

- 1 Chief Ambulance Officer
- 4 Control Officers
- 1 Training Officer
- 37 Driver/Attendants
- 2 Vehicle Maintenance Assistants
- 1 Clerk
- 2 Telephonists (part-time)
- 1 Cleaner

The voluntary Ambulance Car Service, which is administered by the Ambulance Service, has a regular panel of drivers averaging about 12–14 in number who are mainly employed in routine hospital out-patient work.

Training within the Ambulance Service has throughout the year steadily increased; the combining of the ambulance training facilities with the Health Education Service has proved very successful. More emphasis has been placed on the training of ambulance personnel in the techniques of intubation and infusion and the pilot scheme being run at the request of the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention has every indication of being very successful. Special advanced training courses were run at the Ambulance School for personnel from Bournemouth and other Local Authorities within the Wessex Hospital Region. These courses spread over a period of six weeks prepare students for entry into hospital for a minimum of four weeks intensive training. A very high standard was attained by the majority of students in both the pre-hospital course and the advanced hospital training.

First aid and resuscitation training of school children, of Corporation workers and of various voluntary organisations continued throughout the year and a number of ambulance personnel have been trained to help carry out this work.

Staff have been encouraged to study for various subjects connected with their work, i.e., life saving, public speaking and various Institute examinations, and all this has helped considerably towards increased job satisfaction. The help a full-time Training Instructor can give in this work is enormous.

The local authority fleet consisted of 14 stretcher carrying ambulances, one of which was used mainly for fast emergency journeys over long distances, while three others were fitted with hydraulic tail lifts and used mainly for wheel chair and sitting cases.

TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS CARRIED AND MILEAGES COVERED BY AMBULANCE SERVICE SINCE 1950

Year	Local Authority		St. John Association		Hospital Car Service		Total	
	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
1951	12,335	103,192	2,973	25,401	13,132	82,467	28,440	211,060
1952	15,340	110,424	3,160	21,391	15,639	71,425	34,139	203,240
1953	18,782	127,334	2,159	13,619	17,446	73,258	38,387	214,211
1954	20,683	127,975	268	1,228	17,353	71,456	38,304	200,659
1955	23,104	142,991	163	1,131	18,241	69,740	41,508	213,862
1956	27,409	148,584	271	1,430	18,006	72,625	45,686	222,639
1957	30,736	159,511	427	1,487	17,257	70,866	48,420	231,864
1958	31,037	157,235	557	1,264	18,441	82,911	50,035	241,410
1959	35,030	170,938	572	1,777	19,494	89,526	55,096	262,241
1960	35,275	171,315	3,808	13,295	20,385	96,220	59,468	280,830
1961	36,196	173,192	4,639	15,856	21,686	109,518	62,521	298,566
1962	35,912	176,452	4,792	15,798	20,589	112,442	61,293	304,692
1963	36,266	169,053	3,484	9,917	18,902	102,075	58,652	281,045
1964	42,750	183,068	—	—	22,077	120,188	64,827	303,256
1965	43,765	183,547	—	—	17,317	95,218	61,082	278,765
1966	42,224	189,793	—	—	19,904	98,467	62,128	288,260
1967	40,172	226,266	—	—	25,316	111,884	65,488	338,150
1968	40,158	226,033	—	—	32,360	137,688	72,518	363,721
1969	39,406	226,260	—	—	31,404	145,990	70,810	372,250
1970	38,236	215,766	—	—	33,499	150,845	71,735	366,611
1971	36,316	222,478	—	—	32,598	148,581	68,914	371,059

Year	<i>Average miles covered per patient carried</i>			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>St. John Association</i>	<i>Hospital Car Service</i>	<i>Total all Services</i>
1951	8.36	8.53	6.27	7.42
1952	7.19	6.76	4.56	5.95
1953	6.78	6.30	4.19	5.58
1954	6.18	4.58	4.11	5.23
1955	6.18	6.94	3.82	5.15
1956	5.42	5.28	4.03	4.87
1957	5.19	3.48	4.11	4.79
1958	5.07	2.27	4.50	4.82
1959	4.88	3.11	4.59	4.76
1960	4.85	3.49	4.72	4.72
1961	4.78	3.42	5.05	4.78
1962	4.91	3.30	5.46	4.97
1963	4.66	2.85	5.40	4.79
1964	4.28	—	5.44	4.68
1965	4.19	—	5.50	4.56
1966	4.49	—	4.95	4.64
1967	5.63	—	4.42	5.16
1968	5.63	—	4.25	5.02
1969	5.74	—	4.65	5.26
1970	5.64	—	4.50	5.11
1971	6.12	—	4.56	5.38

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1971 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.71)	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Total Mileages	Transport by Rail	
		Accident or Emergency	Other			No.	Rail Miles
Directly provided	Ambulances (10)	3,473	23,292	1,247	172,962	40	4,440
	Dual purpose (4)	8	9,543	485	49,516	125	15,990
Hospital Car Service	Cars 14	—	32,598	1,089	148,581	—	—
	All Vehicles 28	3,481	65,433	2,821	371,059	165	20,430

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella (german measles) and tuberculosis continued throughout the year under schemes approved by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Education and Science. There is no longer any restriction on rubella (german measles) vaccine and therefore the programme has been extended to include girls in the age range of 11 to 14 years. Information received from the Department of Health in July 1971 stated that primary vaccination against smallpox should no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood, but it is still necessary for travellers of all ages to and from countries where smallpox occurs. Primary smallpox vaccination in infancy has therefore been removed from the immunisation schedule, but in cases where children have previously received a primary smallpox vaccination a re-vaccination at the appropriate time has continued to be given.

Vaccination against Smallpox

2,145 children under the age of 16 years were vaccinated against smallpox (451 infants under 2 years), 975 being carried out by general practitioners, the remainder by the local authority.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 2,994 children received protection against either diphtheria alone, or against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a combined antigen. Of these 1,607 were immunised by general practitioners.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

1,370 children completed a course of vaccination and 2,739 others received booster doses. Of these 2,006 were carried out by general practitioners.

Vaccination against Measles

1,329 children were protected against measles, 606 by general practitioners.

Vaccination against German measles

636 girls were protected against German measles, the majority by the local authority.

Other forms of Vaccination

The authority continued as an approved centre for vaccination against Yellow Fever for those travelling through parts of tropical Africa and South America, and 948 persons were vaccinated during the year, a charge being made in each case.

Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Arrangements in force during the year included

(1) Tuberculosis

(a) The seconding of a health visitor for full-time duty at the Chest Clinic and in domiciliary visiting of tuberculous patients.

(b) Boarding out of child contacts.

(c) Assistance in rehousing tuberculous patients by recommendation to the Housing Committee. During the year 2 cases were rehoused.

(d) Provision of nursing requisites.

(e) A grant to the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in respect of their work in providing cash payments, extra nourishment, bedding, coal and other items for tuberculous patients and their families.

(f) Occupational therapy for domiciliary patients, 24 cases receiving 315 visits during the year.

(2) Venereal Diseases

A health visitor assists at the special clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

(3) Illness generally

Articles of sick room equipment were issued on loan as required at the request of general practitioners or hospitals. 465 issues were made during the year, those in most frequent demand being mackintosh sheets, (19), bed pans (58), commodes (130), wheel chairs (64), urinals (23), bed rings (11), walking aids (70), bed rests (25), ripple beds (27), bed cradles (23).

(4) Cervical Cytology Clinic

During the year 908 women made 920 attendances to have cervical smears taken for examination for evidence of cancer. This included 346 who attended in previous years and were recalled either to ensure that some minor disorder had been corrected or because of unsatisfactory smears on their first visit.

For most of the year, two sessions were held each week, one at the central clinic at Avebury the other at Pelhams Clinic, Millhams Road.

No positive cases of cancer of the cervix were discovered but 2 patients were referred to their own doctors for further examination or investigation.

The women attending the clinics were also offered a simple test for the discovery of sugar or protein in the urine, and 26 were referred to their general medical practitioners as a result of this.

(5) Housing

Regular requests are received for a medical recommendation to be made for re-housing and come from members of the public, general practitioners or our own nursing staff.

Each request is investigated and the case placed in a priority category according to the degree of urgency.

Year	No. of requests for re-housing on health grounds	No. re-housed
1969	78	49
1970	103	45
1971	166	81

The priority cases fall into two main categories: young married couples with accommodation which is inadequate once they start a family and the second group which consists of elderly people who because of heart disease, rheumatism or some other chronic handicap require more suitable accommodation usually on the ground floor level. At the end of the year there were 312 families for which a recommendation on re-housing had been made who had not been re-housed.

Mental Health

On 1st April, the Local Authority's responsibility for mental illness was transferred, as you know, to the Director of Social Services, together with responsibility for the adult mentally subnormal. Responsibility for the education of the mentally subnormal of school age was transferred to the Director of Education, and responsibility for their residential care to the Director of Social Services.

NURSING HOMES

At the end of the year 38 nursing homes were registered by the local authority, the same as in 1970, providing accommodation for 526 medical and surgical cases. One of the nursing homes was approved by the Department of Health and Social Security for the purposes of the Abortion Act, 1967.

Bournemouth Crematorium

Since the opening of the Crematorium in 1938 there has been a steady increase in this method of disposing of the dead, and in 1971 4,301 cremations were carried out, of which 42% came from within the Borough.

The Medical Officer of Health, as Medical Referee to the Crematorium, is responsible for the scrutiny of all relevant documents and authorising all cremations and in emergency is assisted by two deputies.

Since the opening of the Crematorium, over 68,000 cremations have been carried out there, as shown in the following table :—

1938	..	..	..	229
1939	..	..	..	384
1940	..	..	..	514
1941	..	..	..	557
1942	..	..	..	584
1943	..	..	..	693
1944	..	..	..	708
1945	..	..	..	742
1946	..	..	..	834
1947	..	..	..	1026
1948	..	..	..	1012
1949	..	..	..	1155
1950	..	..	..	1306
1951	..	..	..	1484
1952	..	..	..	1472
1953	..	..	..	1681
1954	..	..	..	1770
1955	..	..	..	1991
1956	..	..	..	2142
1957	..	..	..	2207
1958	..	..	..	2340
1959	..	..	..	2472
1960	..	..	..	2609
1961	..	..	..	2648
1962	..	..	..	2873
1963	..	..	..	3171
1964	..	..	..	3095
1965	..	..	..	3192
1966	..	..	..	3514
1967	..	..	..	3493
1968	..	..	..	3938
1969	..	..	..	3909
1970	..	..	..	4258
1971	..	..	..	4301

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Action was taken under this Section of the Act in five cases. The circumstances requiring such extreme action are briefly those in which an ill or aged person is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention, and under the arrangements at present in force the Magistrates make a personal visit before confirming the Order. These cases are distressing in the extreme for all parties concerned but it seems almost inevitable that as the proportion of old people in the population increases more cases of this type will come to light. Brief details of the five cases are as follows :

- Miss B.D.** Aged 68 years. Suffering from malnutrition and general neglect, and living alone in very insanitary conditions. Admitted to a Chronic Sick Hospital under a Magistrate's Order and later admitted to a Mental Hospital, where she subsequently died.
- Miss E.M.S.** Aged 84 years. Suffering from malnutrition and vitamin deficiency and suffering from a condition requiring surgery. Living in insanitary conditions with no-one to care for her. Admitted to a Chronic Sick Hospital where she died within two weeks.
- Mrs. A.M.C.** Aged 87 years. Suffering from arteriosclerotic changes leading to a progressive dementia and also to early congestive heart failure. Quite incapable of looking after herself with resultant gross insanitary conditions. Admitted to a Chronic Sick Hospital under a Magistrate's Order.
- Mrs. E.T.** Aged 89 years. Very infirm and weak and living in insanitary conditions. Admitted to an Old Persons Home under a Magistrate's Order. Was later able to be discharged to the care of her sister.

Mrs. K.R. Aged 90 years. Registered blind person who also suffered from deafness. Living alone in insanitary conditions and incapable of looking after herself. Admitted to an Old Persons Home under a Magistrate's Order, where she died four months later.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951 — INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

The registration of blind persons and the provision of welfare services for this category of disabled persons is carried out by the Social Services Department, and the following information in respect of new registrations has been supplied by the Director of Social Services :—

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	1	3	—	33
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	12	15	—	51
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	5	14	—	43

Water Supply

The greater part of the Borough is served by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, the remainder by the West Hampshire Water Company. Throughout the year, these supplies have been satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, and 171 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the district public health inspectors from the main supplies, with completely satisfactory bacteriological results.

The bulk of the water supplied to the Borough is drawn from local rivers, particularly the Avon, in which there is no traceable content of fluoride. Water from the well at Wimborne does contain 0·7 parts per million of fluoride but this water contributes only 2% of the Bournemouth water supply, and the fluoride becomes too diluted to be of value in the prevention of tooth decay.

I am indebted to the General Manager of the Bournemouth and District Water Company and to the Chief Engineer of the West Hampshire Water Company for the following information :—

		Bournemouth and District Water Co.	West Hants Water Co.
(a)	Quality and quantity of water supply throughout the year.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
(b)	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination	No specific action was necessary (other than sterilisation of sections of mains following repair).	
(c)	Number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains		
	(i) direct to houses	51,194	6,879
	(ii) by means of stand-pipes	None	None

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :—

The scheme, costing over £6 million, for diversion of all remaining sewage flows away from sea outfalls still proceeds steadily.

The last section of tunnelled sewer between Bournemouth Pier and Alum Chine, and lying up to 100 ft. depth below the cliffs has already been driven and will be completed internally during 1972.

The Bournemouth No. 1 Pumping Station near Bournemouth Pier was virtually completed structurally during 1971 and will be fitted out internally during 1972.

The design of extensions to the Holdenhurst Purification Works was completed and this part of the scheme costing £1 million will be under construction throughout 1972 and 1973. The Berry Hill Sludge Treatment Works extensions were also under design and construction work will start in 1972. The principle of applying liquid digested sludge to agricultural land as a fertilizer is to be extended in this project.

It is now hoped that the whole project and final diversion of sewage away from the sea will be completed early in 1974.

The Boscombe and Springbourne Main Surface Water relief outlet, another tunnelled sewer, has been designed and will be constructed during 1972 and 1973.

A substantial programme for foul and surface water sewer construction is in hand, in a few cases to provide for new development, but often necessitated by the older sewers deteriorating with age, in addition to being below capacity for present-day flows.

This is due to steadily increasing water consumption per head and a steady increase in impermeable surfacing, particularly noticeable in the Hotel and Boarding House areas where front gardens become replaced by car parking areas.

Report by C. Lockett, Meteorological Registrar

1971 Summary

JANUARY. Although the month produced the lowest air temperature since 1963 (20.3° on the 5th) and snow was evident for six days, it was predominantly a mild, wet and gloomy month. FEBRUARY made amends with above average sunshine and below average rainfall. Snow was not recorded and, unusually, there was thunder, lightning and heavy hail on the 15th. MARCH was a cold bright month. eight air frosts and ten ground frosts being recorded and slight snowfalls on four days. APRIL was an average month except that the mean temperature was 2° below the average and two air and eight ground frosts were recorded. MAY was a very pleasant month with more sunshine and less rainfall than the average. JUNE, unfortunately, entered the record books as the wettest on record with 5.81 inches and it also produced the wettest June day ever recorded with 1.90 inches on the 10th. Sunshine and the mean temperature were below average. JULY compensated for June with almost 100 hours sunshine above the average and with the rainfall down to .51 inch (average 2.22 inches). AUGUST was disappointing with 50 hours sunshine below the average, although strangely enough the rainfall was one inch below the average. SEPTEMBER was a lovely month with 70 hours extra sunshine (219.9 hours, average 150 hours) and the rainfall down to .25 inch against the average of 2.50 inches. This was the second lowest rainfall ever recorded for September. OCTOBER continued the pattern set by September with 35 hours more sunshine than the average and 2 inches less rain. NOVEMBER again followed the pattern with 50 hours above the average amount of sunshine and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches less rain than usual. It was, in fact, the second sunniest November of this century. DECEMBER was dull with 41.5 hours sunshine against the average of 57 hours. It was also mild with the mean temperature of 3° above the average. Rainfall was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches less than the average of 3.46 inches.

SUMMARY

Highest temperature recorded	..	81° on the 9th July
Lowest temperature recorded ..	..	20° on the 5th January
Greatest fall of rain in one day	..	1.90 inches on the 10th June
Total rainfall .. .. .	..	24.37 inches (average 31.21 inches)
Total sunshine .. .. .	..	1904.2 hours (average 1726 hours)
Number of days with sunshine	..	300
Number of days with rain ..	..	124
Mean temperature .. .. .	..	50.8° (average 50.9°)

BOURNEMOUTH CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION

Latitude 50° 44'N. Longitude 1° 53'W. Height above Mean Sea Level 130 ft.

1. TEMPERATURE (Degrees Fahrenheit)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	40.1	40.5	44.0	48.6	53.8	59.4	62.4	62.4	58.5	52.2	46.0	42.3
1971	42.4	41.3	41.9	46.7	53.5	56.0	63.6	61.7	58.9	54.5	44.0	45.1
Absolute Maximum	53	52	55	67	74	75	81	77	73	68	61	55
Date	(23)	(21)	(24)	(21)	(12)	(2)	(9)	(18)	(21)	(2)	(1)	(22)
Absolute Minimum	20	27	22	31	35	40	48	47	43	34	26	29
Date	(5)	(16)	(7)	(27)	(1)	(13)	(18)	(16)	(17)	(7)	(20)	(1)
Mean Range	8.0	12.2	12.4	13.3	15.2	13.1	15.8	11.9	17.1	14.1	14.5	7.7

Mean Temperature for 1971 — 50.8 Average (Air Ministry) — 50.9

2. SUNSHINE (Hours)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	65	82	133	185	218	230	213	206	150	116	71	57
1971	48.6	101.2	140.1	182.1	243.0	198.2	307.4	150.8	219.9	151.0	120.4	41.5
Daily Average (1971)	1.6	3.6	4.5	6.1	7.8	6.6	9.9	4.9	7.3	4.9	4.0	1.3
Highest amount in one day	6.9	9.0	10.4	12.8	14.0	15.3	15.1	13.0	11.9	10.1	8.4	5.6
Date	(10)	(24)	(10)	(28)	(17)	(22)	(13)	(16)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(29)
Days with sunshine	19	21	26	23	28	26	31	28	29	27	27	15

Total for 1971 — 1904.2 hours Average (Air Ministry) — 1726 hours

3. RAINFALL (Inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	3.56	2.28	2.06	2.00	1.90	1.56	2.22	2.47	2.50	3.46	3.74	3.46
1971	4.71	0.93	2.43	2.19	1.20	5.81	0.51	1.46	0.25	1.48	2.24	1.16
Daily Average	.152	.033	.078	.073	.039	.194	.016	.047	.008	.049	.075	.037
Greatest fall in one day	.61	.51	1.01	.81	.27	1.90	.16	.25	.17	.62	.67	.41
Date	(23)	(14)	(17)	(23)	(29)	(10)	(23)	(13)	(10)	(16)	(20)	(19)
No. of days with rain	20	8	11	6	8	13	5	13	4	9	16	11

Total for 1971 — 24.37 Average (Air Ministry) — 31.21

Environmental Hygiene

**Report by G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector**

The following section of this report will indicate that once again the greater proportion of Inspectorial time was spent in housing work, in the maintaining of acceptable standards in food premises, in discharging the responsibilities of the Council under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and in the abatement of nuisances. In all these fields there was an increase in the number of visits made by the Inspectorate.

The increase in the volume of work was especially noticeable in the discharge of the Department's responsibilities for housing. The inspection work involved by the Council receiving applications for Qualification Certificates, work in the General Improvement Area and the continuing efforts to maintain acceptable standards in houses in multiple occupation mean that the Department is more actively engaged in housing than it has been for many years past. It is therefore pleasing to record that the liaison and co-operation between the Housing Department and the Environmental Health Section is close and rewarding as it must be if the Council is to carry out its functions in the most efficient and effective manner.

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of complaints received in the Department of nearly 50% above the 1970 figure which itself was the highest annual figure recorded up to that time. Several factors may contribute to this increase. Members of the public are clearly not prepared to accept unsatisfactory environmental circumstances perhaps as a result of recent publicity in connection with pollution. It is also probable that the Council's recent efforts to ensure that the public gets as much information about Council business as possible has resulted in more people knowing where they may properly make complaint. Few will argue, however, that perhaps the most important factor is the strong feeling many people have that the pace of modern life and current developments in many fields are bringing about a deterioration in general environmental standards.

It was possible to maintain a full complement of Public Health Inspectors for most of the year. In March, however, Mr. A. J. Mortimer, the Department's Senior Inspector specialising in housing, retired after a long service in Local Government, over 20 years of which was spent in the service of the Bournemouth Council. The Department owes much to this officer for the progress made in the control of houses in multiple occupation and his retirement was viewed with regret.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the work of both the Inspectorial and clerical staff of the Section and to thank especially my Deputy, Mr. A. R. Hutt and Mr. W. C. Jewell, the Public Conveniences Superintendent, for the help and support which they have given me during the year.

Inspection and Visits

Water

To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination	198
To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination at swimming baths and paddling pools	270

Food Supply

Hotel and Boarding House kitchens	888
Cafes and Restaurants	805
Factory Canteens	24
School Feeding Centres	31
Bakehouses	94
Food preparation premises	141
Shops re sale of food	751
Dairies and Milkshops for milk samples	254
Shops for other samples of food and drugs	326
Dairies and Milk distribution premises	56
Pasteurising plants	24
Premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	225
Meat markets and cold stores	254
Stalls, Street Vendors	41
Visits re food complaints	200
Visits re food condemnation	974

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke observations	251
Visits to premises	125

Housing Conditions

Primary inspections of dwellinghouses (under Public Health Act, 1936 and Housing Act, 1957, etc.)	..	..	..	..	1,045
Subsequent inspections of dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	1,263
Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Acts, 1957, 1961, 1964 and 1969)	..	..	..	..	1,060
Caravan sites and individual caravans	..	..	..	..	132
Inspections re Qualification Certificates	..	..	..	..	1,362

Occupational Conditions

Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Homes of Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Shops re Shops Act, 1950, Young Persons (Employment) Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,327

Infectious Diseases

Primary visits after notification	..	..	..	..	..	60
Subsequent visits and visits to contacts	..	..	..	..	..	787
Visits regarding immigrants	..	..	..	..	..	80

General Sanitary Conditions

Hairdressing establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Noise nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
Nuisances other than the above	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630
Nursing homes, day nurseries, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Pet shops, Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Piggeries and swill-boiling plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Places of entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Premises for the examination of drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	735
Private Sanitary Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Refuse accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Sale of poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244

Food Supply

The Departmental policy of maintaining and where possible increasing the number of routine inspections of food premises to improve the standard of food hygiene was actively pursued during 1971 and there was a 16% increase in the number of such inspections to 1983. The District Public Health Inspectors made nearly 5,000 visits in all to food premises for all purposes and there is little doubt that this regular contact with the trade contributes substantially to the maintenance of the minimum standards laid down in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1970.

The maintenance of minimum standards, however, must not be the ultimate aim of the Public Health Inspectorate or the food trade and with the co-operation of the many reputable and forward-looking food managements in the town conditions in many places are much better than the prescribed minimum.

During the course of the year 132 written notices were sent to food traders drawing attention to a total of 642 minor contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. At the end of the year, only 7 notices remained outstanding. One food manufacturer appeared before the Magistrates in February and was found guilty of 13 contraventions of the Regulations. Fines totalling £110 were imposed with £30 costs.

The maintenance of reasonable standards of structure and cleanliness in food premises is not in itself sufficient to prevent food poisoning and it is at least equally important to be sure that food handling operatives are well-trained in the hygienic handling of food. Courses for food-handlers leading to the award of the Council's Certificate have been arranged throughout the year and have again been very successful, usually being over-subscribed. In addition, the Department has been ready to assist local training boards in the re-habilitation of redundant staff from other industries whilst assistance has always been readily provided for courses of further education arranged by the appropriate training boards. Health education is usually a gradual process calling for patience and dedication from the officers involved in the work. It is pleasing, therefore, to report that some progress in the field of health education would appear to have been made in the town during the past two or three years and that this will be a stimulus to the staff in their future efforts.

There was at the end of the year a total of 2,776 food premises in the Town which may be classified as follows :—

Hotels and Guest Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,443
Restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Grocery Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Sweets and Confectionery Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	280
Greengrocery Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Fishmongers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bakers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	134

Measures taken to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

No. of Premises cleansed	102
No. of Premises where equipment cleansed	35
No. of Wash-hand basins provided	11
No. of cases where hot water facilities improved	31
No. of First-aid kits provided	7
No. of Premises where walls repaired	24
No. of Premises where floors repaired	36
No. of Premises where working surfaces repaired	22
No. of Premises redecorated	67
No. of Premises where accommodation for clothing provided	10
No. of Premises where sanitary accommodation improved	6
No. of Premises where notices were provided	11
No. of Premises where waste storage improved	15
No. of other contraventions remedied	160

Meat Inspection

There is no abattoir or slaughterhouse established within the borough and most of the fresh meat available locally is slaughtered at Uddens Abattoir within the district of Wimborne and Cranborne. Meat inspection is, however, carried out by the District Inspectorate at the meat depots which are subject to regular and frequent routine visits. These premises are the receiving depots for meat arriving in the town in containers and it is necessary for the meat reaching the town in this way to receive the same inspection as it would have done at the port if the consignment had been brought into the country in the more traditional way.

To carry out the inspection essential to ensure that only satisfactory meat supplies reach the public, it has been necessary to design a system of notification so that local Public Health Inspectors learn from their Port Health colleagues at the Port of entry the time when containers may be expected to arrive at the inland depots. Bournemouth has met no serious problems in this connection and the system as designed works very well thanks largely to the responsible and helpful attitude of the various Port Health Authorities involved.

Some impression as to the increase in the movement of food by container traffic can be obtained when one considers that during 1971 a total of 399 tons arrived in Bournemouth.

Milk Supplies

Licences to sell pre-packed milk are issued for periods of five years or parts of a five year period. 1st January, 1971, was the date of commencement of a new licensing period and 246 milk vendors were re-licensed. During the course of the year a further 41 licences were granted to sell designated milks as follows :—

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	37
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ultra heat treated	..	..	..	..	..	17

There are two pasteurisation plants in the borough which process milk to serve not only the town but neighbouring areas. During the year 24 inspections were made of these pasteurisation plants to ensure that the standards of hygiene remained acceptable. 235 samples of designated milks were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Only one sample failed the Methylene Blue Test and this was followed by an immediate investigation at the pasteurisation plant. A minor fault in the distribution arrangements received immediate attention. In addition to the milk sampling, 23 series of bottle and churn rinses were submitted to the bacteriologist and the results received were generally satisfactory, providing a useful indication as to the efficiency of the washing machinery.

Ice Cream

18 premises were registered during the year for the sale of ice cream bringing the total number of registered retail outlets to 565. This figure does not include premises where ice cream is served only as a part of a meal.

The Public Health Inspectors submitted 192 samples of ice cream to the Public Health Laboratory where they were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. 177 of the samples were graded in Grades I and II, 12 in Grade III and 3 in Grade IV. 92% of the samples therefore reached a satisfactory standard but it must be emphasised that the placing of a sample in either Grade III or Grade IV does not indicate that the ice cream is unsafe to eat. A result of this nature is a warning that the method of handling or production leaves something to be desired and a situation to cause concern arises only when a series of samples produces consistently unsatis-

factory results. These circumstances did not arise during 1971 and indeed have not arisen for some years. When a sample is placed in one of the lower grades, however, an investigation is immediately carried out by the District Public Health Inspector to bring about the correction of any deficiency in the handling procedures.

Prepared Foods

Premises where meat or fish products are prepared or manufactured are required to be registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This need for registration is a recognition of the fact that these high protein foods are more susceptible to food poisoning organisms than are many other types of food. At the end of the year, 191 premises in the town were registered there being 9 new additions during the year.

80 samples of meat and fish products were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. These results represent not only a reasonable check on the handling of meat and fish products at the manufacturers' premises but, since the samples are taken at retail outlets, also on the handling during distribution and sale.

Other Foods

Whilst special attention is given to the bacteriological standard of the high protein susceptible foods, a check is also made on other food products sold in the shops in the town. During the year 21 samples of foods other than fish and meat were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all produced satisfactory results.

Foodstuffs Condemned

During the year the Department operated as it has done for many years a system of voluntary surrender of unsound food. This procedure enables a food trader to request the Department to condemn food which he may be holding and which in his opinion is unsound and unfit for sale. If the Public Health Inspector agrees with the trader's assessment of the food, the Council undertake to dispose of the unsatisfactory food and issue the trader with a Condemnation Certificate. Subject to arrangements within the trade the trader can normally use the Condemnation Certificate to obtain a refund or compensation from his Insurance Company. The chart hereunder

sets out the details of food condemned as unsound by the Public Health Inspectors during 1971 and the figure of just under 17 tons is fractionally lower than the amount of food condemned in 1970.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Fish		6	1	19
Meat	5	19	2	23
Tinned foods	6	6	2	23
Other foods	4	6	0	13
	16	18	3	22

Adulteration of Food and Drugs

(a) Milk

119 samples of milk were subjected to the Gerber Test in 1971. The Department has the necessary equipment to carry out this test locally and the work is done by the Public Health Inspectors. This particular test is used to ascertain if the composition of the milk conforms with statutory standards as respects fat content and the "Solids Not Fat" content of the milk. All samples tested by the Inspectors during the year complied with the legal requirements.

Milk Samples subjected to Gerber Test

"Pasteurised" Milk	63
"Channel Islands" Milk	42
"Homogenised" Milk	10
"Sterilised" Milk	2
"Ultra Heat Treated" Milk	2
	119

(b) Other Food and Drugs

219 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported as follows :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES		Total Samples
	<i>Reported Genuine</i>	<i>Reported Adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Reported Genuine</i>	<i>Reported Adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	
FOOD	6	2	179	8	195
DRUGS	—	—	23	1	24
TOTAL	6	2	202	9	219

11 samples were reported as unsatisfactory and were dealt with as follows :—

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of offence or adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
FORMAL SAMPLES			
667	Margarine	Deficient of Vitamin A	Stock withdrawn.
669	Vodka	Deficient of proof Spirit. Proof Spirit not more than 64%.	No action taken. (No clear offence under Food and Drugs Act).
INFORMAL SAMPLES			
28	Steak and Kidney Pies (2)	Pies deficient of meat	Matter taken up with Vendor.
72	Cream Crisps	Cakes described as "Cream" Crisps found to be filled with imita- tion cream	Vendor warned.
68	Eye Drops	Contained white suspended matter resembling mould Mycelia	Stock withdrawn. Vendor warned.
146	Italian Soft Ice Cream	Ice cream type mixture deficient of fat and milk solids other than fat and containing an excessive amount of lead.	Stock withdrawn. Legal action agreed with Southampton C.B.C.
149	Lemon Curd	Rancid and discoloured	Stock withdrawn. Vendor warned.
169	Tomato Sauce	A tomato chutney wrongly described as a tomato sauce.	Still under consideration.
176	Meat Pasty	A meat and vegetable pasty wrongly described as a meat pasty.	Vendor warned.
179	Butter	Contained an excessive amount of water.	Follow-up formal sample proved satisfactory.
195	Mixed Peel	Old stock "dried up" in appearance and having lost its flavour.	Old stock replaced by new prior to obtaining formal sample.

Atmospheric Pollution

A total of 251 visits and smoke observations shows an increase of more than 50 on the comparable figure for 1970. This total does not reflect a greater air pollution problem but indicates an increased reluctance on the part of the public to tolerate smoke and fumes of

any description. In one instance only was it necessary to serve a notice drawing attention to a contravention of the Clean Air Act of 1956 and proceedings were not instituted.

Once again one of the predominant causes of complaints was the domestic chimney and in the absence of any power to approach such complaints legally these were dealt with on an informal basis. It was not always possible therefore to completely satisfy all complainants.

Whenever there is any indication from a plan submitted to the Council for the purpose of planning control or approval under the Building Regulations, that a heating installation may possibly be installed, a notice drawing attention to the requirements of the Clean Air Acts in this connection is sent to the person submitting the plan. Copies of the prescribed forms for completion and return if necessary are also enclosed.

All applications for approval of chimney height were accepted by the Social Services (Health) Committee; in some instances possible difficulties were ironed out at an early stage in discussion with the Agents responsible for the designing and installation of boiler plant.

The Department continued to co-operate with the Warren Springs Laboratory in their national survey of air pollution and daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide were taken at three sites in the Borough.

Housing

The measures open to a Local Authority to deal with unsatisfactory housing conditions in its area, traditionally the work of the Public Health Inspectorate and greatly extended by recent legislation, occupied a very substantial portion of the Inspectors' time during 1971.

Unfit Dwellings

Six dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as being unfit for human habitation and were dealt with as follows :—

Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	2
Closing Orders made (Section 17)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Closing Orders made (Section 18)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises made fit in default (Section 9)	..	..	..	..	..	1

With the possible exception of the part of the building closed in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 all these unfit dwellings are likely to be renovated, probably with grant aid, and brought back into the town's housing stock.

Qualification Certificates

One of the reasons for the substantial increase in housing work to which attention was drawn in the report for 1970 was the Department's involvement in the field work arising from owners' applications for qualification certificates. Such applications are made to enable owners to increase house rents and involve detailed inspections by the Public Health Inspectors not only upon receipt of applications but often following works required to comply with the terms of the legislation.

1,362 visits to houses in connection with qualification certificates were made in 1971, a 44% increase in the number of inspections carried out in 1970.

General Improvement Areas and Improvement Grants

Following the Council's declaration of the Springbourne General Improvement Area a substantial number of properties were improved with the help of grants. In the early part of the year, 122 houses known to lack standard amenities but not then improved, were re-inspected. Further contact with the owners of these houses was established to seek to maintain the impetus created by previous Council publicity.

In addition to the continuing work in the General Improvement Area, 89 inspections were made of houses subject to applications for both qualification certificates and improvement grants. A further 40 inspections were carried out for the specific purpose of advising the Director of Housing on the standard of natural lighting existing in houses, the subjects of grant applications.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The control and maintenance of satisfactory conditions in houses in multiple lets continues to be viewed as an important part of the Department's housing function. When it is appreciated that the Council's standards have been applied to over 751 houses, involving 5,315 separate lettings, it becomes clear that a not inconsiderable part of the town's population lives in houses where at least some of the facilities are shared by two or more families. In such circumstances, the maintenance of acceptable standards is imperative.

The following figures illustrate the work done in this field during 1971 :—

Visits and Notices Served

No. of visits for initial inspection	.. .. .	133
No. of re-inspections	.. .. .	962
No. of Informal Notices served	.. .. .	72
No. of Formal Notices served (including Orders made)	.. .. .	31

Details of Formal Action (Housing Act, 1961)

Management Orders made (Section 12)	.. .. .	1
Notice re Items of Management (Section 14)	.. .. .	1
Management Orders revoked	.. .. .	—
Directions served (Section 19)	.. .. .	9
Notices re Works (Section 15)	.. .. .	4
Notices re Overcrowding (Section 90, Housing Act, 1957)	.. .. .	9
Notice to effect Means of Escape in Case of Fire (Section 16)	.. .. .	7

Results Achieved

Premises satisfactory on initial inspection	.. .. .	3
Premises rendered satisfactory by notice	.. .. .	91
Premises where houses in multiple occupation usage ceased..	.. .. .	24

Details of Improvements Effected

	No. of Premises
1. Means of Escape in Case of Fire	66
2. Abatement of Overcrowding in Lettings	28
3. Reduction of numbers by Directions	7
4. Improved Washing Facilities in Lettings	45
5. Improved Washing Facilities in Bathrooms	10
6. Additional water-closets	2
7. Food Storage, preparation and cooking facilities	18
8. Space heating	6
9. Improved Natural Lighting	15
10. Improved Ventilation	10
11. Sundry repairs/redecoration in Lettings	85
12. External repairs	61
13. Management Items	69

Land Charges Enquiries

A total of 6,972 enquiries concerning various properties received attention in 1971. This represents a 20% increase over the number dealt with in 1970.

Caravan Dwellings

One new caravan site licence was granted in 1971 bringing the total number of sites in the Borough to 13. The planning permission was of a temporary nature so the licence was accordingly limited to a period of seven months. The site is designed purely for the reception of 80 touring vans. The remaining sites provide 366 residential places and accommodation for 409 holiday caravans.

132 inspections of sites were made to ensure compliance with licence conditions.

Occupational Conditions

Factories

The following tables set out the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 :—

Factories Act, 1961. Part 1 — Inspections.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	90	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	631	243	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	721	244	10	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	8	2	6	—	—
TOTALS	16	10	6	5	—

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	32	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	32	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 1,694 visits to premises registerable under the Act, a 48% increase on the number made in 1970. There were 25,518 persons working in the premises registered at 31st December, 1971, an increase of 500 in the number of persons employed at registered premises at the end of 1970. There were 2,782 premises on the register at the end of the year, as follows :—

Offices	1,050
Retail Shops	1,497
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	75
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	159
Fuel Storage Depots	1

773 premises received a general inspection in the course of the year and as a result the following measures were carried out to improve working conditions and welfare provisions :—

Sanitary Accommodation

New water-closets provided	4
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Cleansing carried out	3
Other works done	5

Washing Facilities

New wash-hand basins provided	5
Hot water provided	17
Cold water provided	5

Other Matters

Means of heating provided	2
Thermometers provided	16
Ventilation improved	8
Lighting improved	5
Work to hoists or lifts	4
First-aid Boxes provided or re-stocked	28
Abstracts posted	27
Other contraventions remedied	51

Accidents

There were 65 accidents reported, none fatal, which may be classified as follows :—

No. of accidents affecting men	..	..	..	33
No. of accidents affecting women	..	..	..	29
No. of accidents affecting boys	..	..	..	2
No. of accidents affecting girls	..	..	..	1
No. of accidents occurring in offices	..	..	..	5
No. of accidents occurring in retail shops	..	..	..	43
No. of accidents in wholesale shops	..	..	..	3
No. of accidents in catering establishments	..	..	..	13
No. of accidents in canteens	..	..	..	1
No. of accidents involving machinery	..	..	..	5
No. of accidents involving hand tools	..	..	..	8
No. of accidents as a result of falls	..	..	..	22
No. of accidents as a result of collision	..	..	..	5
No. of accidents involving the handling of goods	..	..	..	13
No. of accidents involving vehicles	..	..	..	3
No. of accidents involving falling objects	..	..	..	4
No. of accidents involving fire and explosion	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5

Shops Acts

215 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to shops to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Shops Act and the Young Persons Employment Act.

2 contraventions were noted and both were the subject of prosecutions. In each case, the Court fined the defendant £5·00 for not closing his shop on a Sunday in contravention of the Act. In one case an Advocate's fee of £10·00 was also imposed by the Court.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

787 visits were made in connection with cases of infectious disease; 538 of these visits were necessary to fully investigate reports of cases of suspected food poisoning.

Disinfection of premises was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' assistants as follows :—

	<i>No. of rooms</i>			
(a) After notifiable disease	4
(b) After non-notifiable disease	22
(c) After Tuberculosis	3

General Environmental Conditions

Drainage

The following table sets out in detail the drainage work carried out during the year.

No. of visits in connection with defective and choked drains	735
No. of choked drains found and cleared	205
No. of defective drains found and repaired	10
No. of visits in connection with Private Sanitary Surveys	13
No. of Private Sanitary Surveys carried out	10
Total of fees received for Private Sanitary Surveys	£45.15

177 of the choked drains found were cleared by the Public Health Inspectors' Assistants as a free service. In 10 cases, however, efforts to clear the drains by plunging and rodding were unsuccessful and it was necessary to serve notice upon the owners. Subsequently, the necessary substantial works were carried out by the Borough Architect in default of notices served under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961. The costs incurred were subsequently charged to the owners.

Refuse Storage Accommodation

140 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the inadequate provision of storage for refuse disposal or unsatisfactory means of storage. It was necessary, in only 5 cases, to draw the appropriate persons' attention to the deficiency, in writing, and in all 5 cases the unsatisfactory situations were resolved without the need of formal action.

Nuisances

1,646 complaints were received in the Department during 1971 and this is a substantial rise of 45% over the 1970 figure, whilst it is more than double the number of complaints received five years ago. This quite marked increase in the number of approaches made to the Department in recent years is perhaps indicative of the public's reluctance to accept unsatisfactory conditions and this view is strengthened by the fact that whilst 740 complainants were concerned about the houses in which they live, 906 complaints related to general environmental circumstances outside dwelling-

houses. It is possible that the number of general environmental complaints is a reflection of the publicity given to the prevention of pollution in all its forms and the willingness of the public to complain of these matters is something not to be discouraged. Whilst it is perfectly true that Local Authorities cannot always provide the answer complainants wish, one can always approach these problems with a hopeful attitude if attention is drawn to them at the earliest possible time.

The following tables will clearly show that the abatement of nuisance remains one of the more important facets of the work of the Public Health Inspector.

Nuisances arising from Housing Defects

Number of defects found in houses	..	..	493
Number of verbal notices given	..	..	79
Number of verbal notices complied with	..	..	39
Number of written informal notices served	..	..	178
Number of written informal notices complied with	..	..	182
Number of formal notices served	..	..	33
Number of formal notices complied with	..	..	27
Total defects remedied	..	..	532

Other Nuisances

Number of other nuisances found	..	..	37
Number of written informal notices given	..	..	19
Number of written informal notices complied with	..	..	17
Number of formal notices served	..	..	3
Number of formal notices complied with	..	..	2

Defects Remedied

Water-closets repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Eaves gutters repaired	..	..	..	..	48
Rainwater or waste-pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	42
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	63
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	85
Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	38
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	13
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	102
Other repairs executed	..	..	..	..	111
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	20

Insect Pests

Work of disinfestation carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' assistants is an important part of the service provided by the Department.

During the year, 491 wasps' nests were destroyed, a figure fractionally lower than that of 1970. A fixed charge of 50p is made for the destruction of a wasps' nest, but it will be necessary to re-consider this charge, which is at present not economic.

Whilst the Department is sometimes called upon to deal with infestations of fleas and, very infrequently, bed bugs, infestations of cockroaches are still the town's major insect problem. The Public Health Inspectors are frequently called upon to give advice as to how to deal with this pest and during the year a sum of £359 was collected in respect of works of disinfestation carried out by the Inspectors' assistants.

Rodent Control

1,589 complaints were received by the Department in connection with rodent infestation and, following investigation, 1,193 rat infestations and 37 mice infestations were dealt with. It must be emphasised that all these infestations were of a minor nature many involving no more than one or two rodents.

The survey work, which has been carried out in the Department for some years, continued during 1971 when 3,568 visits were made to premises from which no complaint had been received. As a result of the preventive exercise, 86 minor infestations of rats were discovered and dealt with.

Treatment to eradicate rats in domestic premises is carried out free whilst a charge is made for treatment to deal with mice or rats where business premises are involved. A sum of £108 was derived from this source during 1971.

Animal Health

Pet Animals Act, 1951

17 annual licences to conduct pet shops were granted to comply with the requirements of the Act. 29 routine inspections were made to pet shops to ensure that acceptable standards were maintained. 26 samples of raw pet meat were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Only 5 premises are licensed as animal boarding establishments and are used for the temporary accommodation of cats.

Riding Establishments Acts, 1964 and 1970

An application was received this year for the registration of a riding establishment, the first in the Borough. The Social Services (Health) Committee approved the application with certain conditions as from the 1st July, 1971. Prior to a recommendation that a licence be granted, an inspection was carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon and the District Public Health Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

55 routine inspections were carried out in the course of the year to check on the maintenance of satisfactory conditions at premises where persons are licensed for the boiling of swill for animal feeding purposes.

Public and Private Swimming Pools

There are four public swimming pools in the town, three are owned by the Council whilst the Linden Hall Pool is in private ownership. The waters of all four baths are treated using the continuous filtration and chlorination method of purification which provides a very satisfactory standard of water except in the most unusual of circumstances.

During 1971 samples of water taken from these baths gave consistently good results.

For many years it has been the practice to sample water in swimming baths at our schools and at private hotels every month. This practice was continued during 1971 but the large increase in the number of hotels providing private pools as an amenity for residents and guests has greatly increased the work and imposed some strain on Inspectorial and laboratory staff time. The Council has little statutory control over private pools but there is a clear responsibility on the owners of hotels to make their own checks that the water in

the pools and the immediate environs of the baths are maintained in such a fashion as to create no risk for their customers.

389 samples of water from swimming pools were taken during the course of the year.

Hairdressing Establishments

At the end of the year there were 294 hairdressers registered by the Council under Section 55 of the Bournemouth Corporation Act, 1960 to conduct their businesses from registered premises whilst a further 66 persons were registered as travelling hairdressers.

121 routine visits to hairdressing establishments were made to ensure that the requirements of the Council's Byelaws were observed.

Sale of Poisons

There are 106 traders, mostly ironmongers and grocers, included in the Council's List of persons entitled to sell poisons scheduled in Part II of the Poisons List. 18 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year in connection with such sales.

Public Conveniences

The Council owns 187 public conveniences of which 167 are administered and maintained by the Health Department. No new permanent buildings were provided during 1971 but the Council agreed to the provision of a new facility in the Kinson area and decided also to extend the accommodation at Alum Chine. In the case of the latter convenience it was necessary to supplement the existing accommodation with one of the Council's mobile conveniences for the period of the summer season.

Following the arrival of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act of 1970 on the Statute Book, the Council extended their provision for disabled persons in their public conveniences by producing a programme for the construction of separately entered specially designed compartments for persons with special problems. There is no doubt that this decision on the part of Council has provided a valuable addition to the Town's facilities which has been much appreciated by the people who use this special accommodation.

Council's declared policy of improving existing public conveniences where possible was again implemented throughout the year. The intention has been by the provision of better lighting and modern schemes of decoration to improve the general appearance of these premises.

The receipts from public conveniences under Health Department control during 1971 were as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Coin locks	£17,494·00
Wash and brush up rooms	£320·45

Legal Proceedings

The following legal proceedings were taken in 1971 :—

<i>Proceedings under</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Result</i>
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	Failure to comply with Regulations on 13 counts	Fined £110 Costs £30
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	Use of a dirty milk bottle	Fined £25 Advocate's Fee £10
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a pasty containing a piece of hide	Fined £40 Costs £10
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	3 contraventions of Regulations	Fined £100 Costs £10
Shops Act, 1950	Failure to close shop on Sunday	Fined £5 Costs £10
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	1 Contravention of Regulations	Fined £50
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	2 Contraventions of Regulations	Fined £60 Costs £7
Shops Act, 1950	Failure to close shop on Sunday	Fined £5
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	2 Contraventions of Regulations	Fined £40 Costs £10
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a Biscuit containing an insect	Fined £20 Costs £5
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	Use of a dirty milk bottle	Fined £10 Costs £5

Contents of Medical Officer of Health's Report

	<i>Page</i>
Aged, Care of	30
Ambulance Service	5, 41
Atmospheric Pollution	67
 Birth Rate	 10
Births	11, 22
 Care of Mothers and Young Children	 21
Cervical Cytology	47
Chiropody Service	35
Committee	7
Congenital Abnormalities	23
Crematorium	51
 Death, Causes of	 14
Death Rates	10
Dental Treatment, Mothers and Young Children	24
Developmental Assessment Clinics	21
Disinfestation	77
Domiciliary Midwifery	5, 27
Drainage	76
 Environmental Hygiene	 59
 Factories Act	 72
Family Case Committee	35
Family Planning	23
Food Supply, Control of	61
 General Environmental Conditions	 76
General Statistics	10
 Hairdressing Establishments	 80
Health Education	36
Health Visiting	29, 32
Home Nursing	33
Houses in Multiple Occupation	70
Housing	68
 Ice Cream	 64
Illegitimate Births	11
Immunisation	5, 45
Infant Welfare Centres	21
Infant Mortality	12
Infectious Disease	17, 23, 75
 Laundry Service	 35
 Maternal Mortality	 12
Maternity and Child Welfare	5, 21
Meat Inspection	63
Mental Health Services	49

Meteorological Registrar, Report of the	56
Midwifery and Maternity Services	27
Milk Supplies	64
Mother and Baby Homes	23
Movable Dwellings	71
National Assistance Acts	52
Notifiable Diseases	4, 17, 23
Nuisances	76
Nursing Homes	50
Occupational Conditions	72
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	74
Outwork.. .. .	73
Parentcraft Classes	30, 37
Pets and Pet Foods, Sale of	78
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	80
Population	10
Prematurity	11, 13
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	47
Problem Families	35
Public Conveniences	80
Relaxation Classes	30
Refuse	76
Rodent Control	78
Samples of Foods and Drugs	66
Sanitary Work, Details of	5, 60, 74
Sewerage	55
Shops Act	75
Smoke Abatement	67
Staff	7
Statistical Summary	10
Stillbirths	11
Swimming Baths	79
Tuberculosis	5, 18, 47
Vaccination	5, 45
Vital Statistics	4, 10
Water	54
Welfare Foods	22



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

Principal
School Medical Officer

Year 1971

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for 1971 on behalf of Dr. W. Fielding, who retired at the close of the year.

It has become customary to say that the general health of school children is good, but it is necessary to consider what "general health" means today. If it means that the children have a good colour, look well and are free from tuberculosis, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and rickets, then their general health is good. If it means that their nutritional status is good, then this is much less true, for malnutrition has been replaced by obesity and the consequences of uncorrected obesity are serious curtailment of mobility and enjoyment of life in middle age and of life itself. These facts are not shown by statistics which it is customary to present in such reports as this. If good general health means freedom from emotional maladjustment, behaviour problems, anxiety, depression and truancy, then again the general health of our school children is not so good. One can say only that it is similar to that of the country as a whole.

Certainly heart disease has fallen to a very low incidence, the serious consequences of scarlet fever have almost completely disappeared, and congenital syphilis is equally rare. On the other hand hydrocephalus and spina bifida in school children have increased considerably in the past ten years, through the survival of children who previously would have died in infancy, and conditions such as deafness, epilepsy, bronchitis, asthma and cerebral palsy still continue undiminished.

In short, the need for special educational facilities of many different kinds persists, as does the need for ever better understanding of handicapped children's requirements. Equally, the need for a School Health Service embodying the accumulated expertise in the identification and assessment of handicap, did not disappear, as some people think, with rickets and diphtheria. When we conquer one thing another takes its place, and so it will always be. There-

fore, I report to you that the health of Bournemouth school children compares fairly satisfactorily with that of the country as a whole, but there is no end in sight to the work that remains to be done in the prevention of defect and disease.

I know Dr. Fielding would wish to express his thanks to all members of the School Health Service and to the Head Teachers of your schools for their help and co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT H. BROWNING

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

(As at 31st December, 1971).

Principal School Medical Officer :

WILLIAM FIELDING, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

JOHN G. MEADOWS, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

PAULINE K. KEATING, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., M.F.C.M., D.C.H.
(SENIOR)

J. J. PHILLIPS, M.B., Ch.B.

J. R. P. WHITE, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.

Principal School Dental Officer :

MRS. M. B. REDFERN, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers :

Mrs. S. M. ATTWELL, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

F. E. LOCKWOOD, B.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistants :

MISS H. ALLEN, MRS. J. B. BULLEN, MRS. C. A. FERRIS,
MISS F. R. HICKMOTT

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*R. F. ZINNA, M.D. (Naples), DIP.PSYCH. (McGill), AMER.B.P.N.

Psycho-Therapist :

A. W. EDWARDS

Senior Educational Psychologist :

IAN R. FERGUSON, M.A., M.Ed.

Assistant Educational Psychologist :

MISS M. HERGETT, D.Phil., A.A.P.S.W.

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*R. B. de SARAM, M.B., B.S.(Lon), F.R.C.S., D.O.

*G. G. K. HOLDING-PARSONS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.

*RALPH F. JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.

Orthoptist (Part-time) :

*MISS A. P. FIELD, D.B.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*Services provided by Surgeons from the Royal Victoria Hospital,
Boscombe.

Physiotherapist-in-charge :

*MRS. E. SIMPSON, M.C.S.P.

Assistant Physiotherapists :

*MRS. H. HUGHES, M.C.S.P. *MRS. B. WIGMORE, M.C.S.P.

Senior Speech Therapist :

MISS M. THOMAS

Speech Therapists :

MRS. E. FOX MRS. P. MARRION

Chief Nursing Officer :

MISS G. F. GRACE

Deputy Chief Nursing Officer for Health Visiting :

MRS. B. GEACH

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS P. M. BAIN

MRS. D. E. LEWIS

MISS K. H. BEAUMONT

MISS J. C. MILES

MISS R. R. BELL

MRS. S. M. MONEY-KYRLE

MISS J. BERRY

MISS M. PEAKMAN

MISS D. E. BLUNDSTONE

MRS. J. PRICE

MRS. E. R. BOND

MISS P. M. ROSE

MRS. C. M. BRIXEY

MISS M. ROUTH

MISS F. DARLINGTON

MISS G. D. THOMAS

MISS W. M. DENNIS

MISS E. M. P. WARD

MISS C. C. FORBES

MRS. J. WILKINSON

MISS A. JOHNSON

Clerk in charge of School Health Service Section :

F. J. GOODE

Clerks :

MISS C. LANGDOWN J. W. PEAKE

*Employed by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	32
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	..	..	..	..	10
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	..	..	..	..	2
Number of Special Schools	..	..	..	..	4
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	17,063
Average number on School Registers	..	..	..	..	18,419

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PRESCRIBED AGE-GROUPS AND OF OTHERS "PERIODICALLY INSPECTED"

DEFECTS	Children Aged 5 1252		Children Aged 10 297		Children Aged 14 318		Other Periodic Inspections 1493	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	23	1	5	1	3	3	35	7
Eyes :—								
(a) Vision	50	1	25	—	38	—	103	—
(b) Squint	65	—	13	—	1	—	73	—
(c) Other	7	1	2	8	2	4	23	—
Ears :—								
(a) Hearing	10	11	1	4	1	—	16	15
(b) Otitis Media ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
(c) Other	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
Nose or Throat	24	72	3	5	4	2	4	26
Speech	26	9	2	1	—	—	18	9
Glands	3	19	—	—	—	—	1	14
Heart	8	12	—	—	—	—	4	7
Lungs	8	8	2	3	—	—	14	7
Developmental :—								
(a) Hernia	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Other	30	5	12	1	9	—	19	13
Orthopaedic :—								
(a) Posture	43	8	4	1	1	4	30	9
(b) Feet	53	8	11	—	5	—	52	22
(c) Other	9	2	1	—	1	—	10	5
Nervous System :—								
(a) Epilepsy	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Psychological :—								
(a) Development ..	13	26	8	9	—	1	16	32
(b) Stability	1	—	1	7	2	1	1	4
Abdomen	2	2	1	3	—	—	2	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	394	186	96	43	69	15	438	173

FINDINGS ON MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Infestation with Vermin*

120 cases of personal uncleanness were discovered, including infestation by lice. These cases tend to be grouped, and occur mainly among large "problem" families living under overcrowded conditions. The very large increase in numbers of cases is part of an emerging national picture of resistance of head lice to treatment.

(b) *General Physical Condition*

Only 8 children seen in 3,360 routine medical examinations fell below the average standards of physique and build for their age groups.

(c) *Defective Vision*

6.0% of all children examined were found to be suffering from defective vision and were referred for further investigation either to the Special Eye Clinics or to the oculist of their parents' choice. Parental co-operation was extremely good, and of the 418 children attending the Eye Clinics for the first time 188 were recommended to wear spectacles.

103 new cases of squint attended the Orthoptic Clinic at 'Avebury' and 51 children had a corrective operation.

(d) *Defects of the Nose and Throat*

236 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, compared with 164 in 1970.

(e) *Defective Hearing*

The excellent arrangements previously described at the Hearing Assessment Clinic of the Poole Authority have continued to be available to Bournemouth schoolchildren, and during the year 7 children attended for assessment and at the end of the year 6 boys and 4 girls attended the Partially Hearing Unit.

(f) *Treatment of Children in Hospital*

The following information was given in hospital discharge reports received during the year :—

<i>Group of Diseases</i>						<i>No. of Children</i>
1. Infections or Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—
2. Neoplasms (a) Benign	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Malignant	..	..	..	..	..	—
3. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional	..	..	..	..	..	10
4. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	..	..	..	..	..	—
5. Mental, Psychoneurotic	..	..	..	..	..	—
6. Diseases of Nervous System and Special Senses	..	..	..	..	..	98*
7. Diseases of Circulatory System and Lymphatics	..	..	..	..	..	—
8. Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	236†
9. Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	30
10. Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	31
11. Skin and Cellular Tissues	..	..	..	..	..	16
12. Bones, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	14
13. Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	..	..	..	..	..	55

*Includes 51 operations for “squint”.

†Includes 236 cases for tonsillectomy.

There is extremely good co-operation between the Consultant Paediatrician and the School Health Service, and in the case of any child hospitalized for a lengthy period, special educational arrangements have been made through the Director of Education.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Dental Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON Do. Do. Do.	MORNING AND AFTERNOON Do. Do. Do.	MORNING AND AFTERNOON Do. Do. Do.	MORNING AND AFTERNOON Do. Do. Do.	MORNING AND AFTERNOON Do. Do. Do.
East Howe : Hadow Road					
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road					
Charminster : East Way					
Eye Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING	—	—	—	MORNING
Charminster : East Way	—	—	—	MORNING	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent	—	—	MORNING	—	—
Child Guidance Centre					
844 Wimborne Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Speech Therapy Clinics					
Charminster : 468 Charminster Road	AFTERNOON	—	—	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road	—	—	—	AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
East Howe : Hadow Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	—	—	—
Pelhams : Millhams Road, Kinson	MORNING	AFTERNOON	—	—	—
Stewart Road	—	—	—	—	AFTERNOON
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	—	—
Winton & Moordown : 844 Wimborne Rd.	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	—	—

Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, 70 Stewart Road .. Surgeon's sessions — Friday Mornings. Physiotherapy — daily by appointment.

ORTHOPAEDICS

Weekly orthopaedic clinics continued at Stewart Road under the supervision of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, and a continuous physiotherapy service was available during the week.

As this is primarily a hospital clinic, not all the children attended local authority schools, though a high proportion do so, and it has the great advantage that appointment delays are minimal and physiotherapy is immediately available.

As before, the majority of defects concerned the feet and knees, together with some postural defects, and the attendances were as follows :—

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	..	..	..	502
Number of new cases	..	..	..	192
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	840
Number of cases discharged	..	..	..	163

Defects found :

Genu Valgum/Genu Varum and other knee defects	..	..	178
Spastic conditions	..	..	1
Deformities of the foot	..	..	265
Other conditions	..	..	58

Physiotherapy attendances totalled 1,661.

SPEECH THERAPY

Defective speech has continued to be one of the commonest forms of handicap among schoolchildren :—

Number of children on register 1.1.71	..	254
Number of new cases during 1971	..	158
Number of discharges during 1971	..	154
Number of children on register 31.12.71	..	258
Total children treated during 1971	..	412

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1971 children of 11 years of age and above were offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis as recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security. By the end of the year, 1,671 children had been Heaf tested; of these 1,627 were found to be lacking protection against the disease and were therefore vaccinated. In addition, 95 children were vaccinated as contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

REPORT ON CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

By Dr. R. F. Zinna, M.D. (Naples), Dip. Psych. (McGill), Amer. B.P.N., M.R.C. Psych, Consultant Children's Psychiatrist and Ian R. Ferguson, M.A., M.Ed., Senior Educational Psychologist.

Staffing :

At December, 31st. 1971, the staffing situation in the Child Guidance Centre was as follows :—

One part-time Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Dr. R. F. Zinna)

Two part-time Educational Psychologists (Mr. Ferguson and Miss M. Hergett)

One full-time Psychotherapist (Mr. A. W. Edwards)

One part-time Social Worker (Mrs. P. Gass)

Two full-time vacancies for a Senior and a Second Psychiatric Social Worker.

The lack of a Senior Psychiatric Social Worker continued seriously to impair the team-work approach to the Centre's clients in 1971. It is thought that competition for the services of highly qualified and experienced social workers by the new and expanding Social Services Departments and the growing uncertainty about the future of Child Guidance Clinics, are contributing factors in this situation.

The post of Second P.S.W., which had been re-designated to make it possible to appoint a partially-qualified social worker, eligible for secondment to an Applied Social Studies Course, was filled temporarily by Miss A. Jenkins, B.A., from 1st March to

8th September. In her six months at the Centre she had made quite a valuable contribution to our work. Our part-time Social Worker, Mrs. P. Gass, did invaluable work in this difficult situation, but could not, of course, compensate for the absence of two full-time Social Workers for a large part of the year. The other members of staff, by assuming additional responsibilities towards the parents of children referred, also helped to maintain as normal a service as possible to our clients.

In March, Dr. Jeannie Stirrat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., officially retired from her duties at Bournemouth Child Guidance Centre and Poole Hospital.

Cases

The number of cases referred and seen at the Centre in 1971 was close to the numbers of the previous year. There was an appreciable rise in the proportion of referrals from G.Ps. and the Social Services Department, as compared with 1970. The ages at which children were referred remained relatively constant, the largest number still being referred during their primary school years. As always, much the largest category of referrals was of children with behaviour difficulties at home or at school.

Liaison with other Agencies

Regular contacts on a weekly or fortnightly basis were maintained by Dr. Zinna, Miss Hergett and Mr. Ferguson, with the Westbourne and Bicknell Schools, as in previous years. Westbourne can now accommodate forty-six pupils. In 1971, 18 children were placed there by recommendation from the Child Guidance Centre, and during the year 21 left the school. Of these 12 returned to ordinary schools, 5 transferred to residential special schools, one went to a Day E.S.N. School, one to home teaching, while one reached school leaving age and one left the area. At the Bicknell School only 9 pupils out of a total forty-five were from Bournemouth. Work with the pupils is not, however, confined to the Bournemouth boys, and letters and reports were sent to the Child Guidance Clinics of other authorities as appropriate.

In 1971, fifty-six children known to the Child Guidance Centre were in residential schools outside Bournemouth for all or part of

the year. The great majority of these were placed in schools for the maladjusted. Many of these schools lie, of course, at considerable distances from Bournemouth, but strenuous efforts were made during the year to offer review appointments to the children attending such schools, during one or more of their holidays at home.

Close liaison was maintained with Bournemouth Social Services Department, whose representatives frequently participated in discussions regarding children referred by their Department. More general discussion meetings also took place at intervals.

Training

It was not possible for much to be done in this direction during the year, but Miss Hergett supervised the field placement at the Centre in February of a student from the University of Reading Course for School Counsellors, and several Health Visitor Trainees spent an afternoon at the Centre at different times during the year, learning from members of staff about the aims and functions of the Child Guidance Service.

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

Annual Report

31st December, 1971

Year 1971

New Cases referred (including re-opened cases)	223
New Cases seen (including re-opened cases)	164
Uneventuated	42
Cases Closed	229
Cases Re-opened	41
Total number of children seen	214
At 31.12.71	
Open Cases	302
Awaiting preliminary investigation	17
Awaiting Psychiatric investigation	13

Source of Referrals

School Medical Officers	31
General Practitioners	57
Head Teachers	35
Parents	26
Consultants	11
Social Services Department	28
Probation Officer	6
School Psychological Service	7
Juvenile Court	9
Education Welfare Officers	2
Miscellaneous	11
	<hr/>
	223

Age Group of Referrals

Pre-school	28
Primary	118
Secondary	69
Grammar	5
Left School	3
	<hr/>
	223

Reasons for Referrals

Behaviour difficulties	171
Psychosomatic symptoms	8
Educational problems	17
Nervous symptoms	24
Speech problems	3
	<hr/>
	223

Closures

Improved by treatment	108
Parents unable to co-operate	21
Advice only	24
Left school	35
Transferred to other agencies	15
Moved from area	20
Court Report only	6
	<hr/>
	229

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Arrangements have continued for the protection of school children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella (German measles), smallpox and tuberculosis in accordance with the schedule recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security. During the year, protection was given as follows :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	0	0
Diphtheria/Tetanus	22	1614
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus (Triple) ..	12	0
Tetanus	0	1042
Poliomyelitis	36	2739
Smallpox	72	1569
Measles	136	0
Rubella (German Measles)	636	0

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was given to 1,627 school children in addition to 95 others dealt with as contacts.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

Measles	167
Whooping Cough	25
Scarlet Fever	18
Food Poisoning	4
Scabies	45
Dysentery	4
Infective Hepatitis	77
	<hr/> 340 <hr/>

There were no notifications of tuberculosis.

FOLLOWING UP

Most valuable work is done by the school nurses in the general follow-up of children found to have defects or who have recently been ill. By home visits the nurse is able to give helpful advice to the parents and can satisfy herself that treatment has been sought from the general practitioner and his advice carried out.

The School Nurses recorded the following reasons for home visits:—

	<i>No.</i>
Eye defects	192
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions ..	133
Skin complaints	168
Uncleanliness	214
Miscellaneous	608
	<hr/> 1,315 <hr/>

Exclusion from School

31 scholars were excluded from school during 1971 for uncleanliness.

Open-Air Education

Only one girl was recommended for admission to a residential open air school during 1971.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

38 Centres are in use for the provision of meals and the number of children attending on an average day in October was 10,381 out of 17,277 children attending school that day. 2,176 of these meals were provided free. On the same day 4,060 children received milk in school (one-third pint each).

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

57 lecturers and school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment, and 153 applicants for entry to Colleges of Education.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 439 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were authorised by the School Medical Officers.

The occupations proposed were :—

Errand Boys	..	..	..	..	8
News boys	..	..	..	..	282
News girls	..	..	..	..	100
Shop assistants	..	..	..	..	28
Other ..	..	..	..	..	21

One other child was granted a medical certificate as being fit to take part in public entertainment.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

During the last few years the developmental assessment of pre-school children from infancy onwards has assumed increasing importance in Infant Welfare Clinics, and the same doctors follow these children through school life, working closely with the family doctor, the consultant paediatrician and the educational services. The Handicapped Children's Review Panel meets at monthly intervals to discuss the progress of individual children, and includes in its membership the Youth Employment Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Ministry of Labour, and in this way the child is helped for at least the first year or two of his working life.

Figures for educationally sub-normal pupils increased by take-over of Turner School etc. In all 51 children previously regarded as unsuitable for education became the authority's responsibility on 1st April.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Category	Ascertainment		Special Schools*			
	New cases ascertained during 1971	Number on Register, 31.12.71	Number recommended during the year for admission	Number admitted during the year	Number attending 21.1.72	Number awaiting placement 21.1.72
Blind	—	2	—	—	2	—
Partially Sighted	1	5	1	—	4	1
Deaf	2	6	—	—	6	—
Partially Hearing	7	29	1	1	2	—
Delicate	2	9	—	—	4	—
Physically Handicapped	6	28	6	3	26	3
Educationally Sub-normal	25	220	19	19	167	5
Maladjusted	37	128	39	34	92	8
Epileptic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech Defective	158	258	—	—	1	—
Totals	238	685	66	57	304	17

* Includes boarding houses or hostels and independent schools : excludes Hospital Schools.

Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 .. 19

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal School Dental Officer

During 1971 there were no staff changes so that with three whole-time and two part-time dental officers the present establishment was up to strength. The establishment of four dental officers, including the Principal School Dental Officer, has remained unchanged since 1951 and is quite inadequate. During this time the school-child population has increased from 15,000 to almost 19,000; there has been a steady increase in caries rate and, in the last few years, a greatly increased demand for dental treatment in the School Dental Service. During 1971, with the introduction of 50% charges for adults in the General Dental Service, it was expected that there would be a decrease in the number of adults attending General Dental Practices and a corresponding interest in the child patient. On the contrary, the majority of General Dental Practitioners have found that the demand for treatment has increased; some have long waiting lists and parents have often found it difficult to obtain treatment for their children and have turned to the School Service. This has happened particularly with the primary school child, who requires more time and patience than the older child, and who can often feel more relaxed in a child orientated clinic than in a busy General Practice.

School Dental Inspections were carried out at 41 of the 47 schools in our care. It was not possible to inspect the remaining 6 schools within the year because of pressure of work. Twelve hundred fewer children were inspected at school but there was an increase in the number referred for treatment. There was a sharp drop in the number of children re-inspected (from 3,004 to 1,788) reflecting our inability to recall children for a further inspection and necessary treatment during the course of a year. The number of children caries free was exactly the same (11.2%) in the primary schools and a marginal increase of caries free from 1.1% to 1.6% in the secondary schools.

The figures for items of treatment carried out remain substantially the same, with a slight drop in permanent teeth filled and a corresponding increase in the number of milk teeth filled. This was probably due to the increased number of younger patients and the fact that two large secondary schools were not inspected during the year. The

number of new orthodontic cases has dropped but more patients were referred to the hospital consultant. Of the 495 permanent teeth extracted, 386 or 80% were extracted for orthodontic purposes.

The Mobile Dental Clinic was in constant use during term time and is much appreciated by school staff and parents, particularly working mothers. So popular has the Mobile Clinic become that it is quite impossible to use it at even half the schools which have been equipped to take it and the number of children seeking treatment can almost double when the Mobile Clinic is available at a school. Although these clinics are not ideal from the dental staff point of view because of restricted space and cold floors, they are nevertheless proving a great asset in urban areas and urgent consideration should be given to providing an additional mobile unit. I am very grateful to the Ambulance Personnel who tow and service the Mobile Clinic and to the Health Department plumbers who connect and disconnect services each time it is moved.

Dental Health Education

During September and October almost every primary school was visited by either a Dental Officer or the Health Education Officer. After a short five minute talk at School Assembly, tubes of fluoridated toothpaste were distributed to every child through the courtesy of the Oral Hygiene Service.

A number of schools continued to sell apples during playtime and the scheme has proved very successful thanks to the co-operation of the Head Teachers concerned and two local apple growers who provided and delivered fresh supplies of apples. I would like to see this scheme extended to all schools as a dental health measure, particularly now that school milk is no longer available to the majority of school children.

Finally, I should like to thank all members of the dental and medical staff for their loyalty and co-operation. I am also grateful to the Head Teachers and staffs of all our schools, the Chief Nursing Officer and her staff and the Health Department clerical staff, and Consultants and staff of the Hospital for the facilities they provide.

From the 1st April 1971 the children at the Turner School in Alma Road came under the aegis of the Education Department and dental treatment now follows the routine for other schools in the

Borough. However, these children present far more problems than the normal school-child but, with the close co-operation and help of the staff, much can be achieved for them. The work is time consuming and requires much patience and some of those requiring extractions have to be referred to hospital. Unfortunately some of these children have to undergo multiple extractions so that, eventually, an attempt has to be made to fit them with dentures, which, because of their subnormality, the patients find great difficulty in tolerating. Consideration should be given to far more intensive caries prevention in these children to avoid the need for multiple extractions and dentures.

Following the transfer of the adult trainees to West Howe Industries difficulties were encountered in providing them with dental treatment because of transport and the need to provide a member of staff to supervise them. Arrangements were eventually made to take the Mobile Clinic to the Training Centre twice annually, during school holidays, and Mrs. S. P. Williams, a dental surgeon, agreed to treat them under the National Health Service, the patient's charges being paid by the Department of Health and Social Security. Some patients who live in the hostels but do not travel to work at West Howe Industries, were treated by Mrs. Williams on a domiciliary basis. The arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, whilst the Dental Service will continue to carry out an annual inspection of the trainees, and deal with any emergencies or hospital referrals.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1971

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1972 :

(i) Form 7 Schools	..	..	..	..	18,689
(ii) Form 7M	..	..	..	..	248
(iii) Form 11 Schools	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	18,937

PART 1

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	for any other condition recorded at Part 2 (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
		No. (3)	No. (4)				
1967 and later	158	158	—	—	4	43	44
1966	1252	1251	1	—	50	317	309
1965	758	756	2	—	24	206	199
1964	251	251	—	—	17	54	60
1963	77	77	—	—	4	18	18
1962	40	40	—	—	3	12	14
1961	179	179	—	—	16	51	63
1960	187	186	1	—	20	34	42
1959	33	32	1	—	6	10	13
1958	11	10	1	—	5	2	5
1957	197	197	—	—	27	19	43
1956 and earlier	217	215	2	—	40	15	52
TOTAL	3,360	3,352	8	499	216	781	862

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.76% Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.24%

TABLE B — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	719
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	18
						<hr/>
					TOTAL	737
						<hr/>

TABLE C — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	24,992
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..				120
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..				NIL
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	..				NIL

**PART II.— DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR**

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	23	3	40	66	6
		1	3	8	12	1
5	Eyes—(a) Vision .. T	50	38	128	216	21
		1	—	—	1	1
	(b) Squint .. T	65	1	86	152	7
		—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other .. T	7	2	25	34	1
		1	4	8	13	2
6	Ears—(a) Hearing .. T	10	1	17	28	11
		11	—	19	30	6
	(b) Otitis Media T	4	—	3	7	3
		—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other .. T	5	—	4	9	1
		—	—	3	3	1
7	Nose and Throat .. T	24	4	7	35	9
		72	2	31	105	19
8	Speech T	26	—	20	46	3
		9	—	10	19	2
9	Lymphatic Glands .. T	3	—	1	4	—
		19	—	14	33	3
10	Heart and Circulation T	8	—	4	12	2
		12	—	7	19	—
11	Lungs T	8	—	16	24	3
		8	—	10	18	4
12	Developmental—:					
	(a) Hernia .. T	1	1	1	3	1
		1	—	—	1	—
	(b) Other .. T	30	9	31	70	10
		5	—	14	19	—
13	Orthopaedic :—					
	(a) Posture .. T	43	1	34	78	9
		8	4	10	22	5
	(b) Feet .. . T	53	5	63	121	24
		8	—	22	30	1
	(c) Other .. T	9	1	11	21	2
		2	—	5	7	1

T = Defects found to require treatment.

O = Defects requiring observation only.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
14	Nervous System :—					
	(a) Epilepsy .. T	6	1	1	8	—
	O	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other .. T	1	—	3	4	—
	O	—	—	—	—	—
15	Psychological :—					
	(a) Development T	13	—	24	37	14
	O	26	1	41	68	2
	(b) Stability .. T	1	2	2	5	3
	O	—	1	11	12	—
16	Abdomen T	2	—	3	5	1
	O	2	—	3	5	—
17	Other T	2	—	10	12	1
	O	—	—	—	—	—

T = Defects found to require treatment.

O = Defects requiring observation only.

PART III

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A — EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	3
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	1,123
Total	<hr/> 1,126
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	500

TABLE B — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	7
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	236
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other forms of treatment ..	—
Total	<hr/> 246
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids.	
(a) in 1971	3
(b) in previous years	9

TABLE C — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments	502
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	<hr/> 502

TABLE D — DISEASES OF THE SKIN

excluding uncleanness, for which see TABLE C of Part I

					Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm — (a) Scalp	..	..	..		—
(b) Body	..	..	..		—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	45
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	—
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	11
Total	..	..	..	..	<hr/>56 <hr/>

TABLE E — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics ..	214

TABLE F — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ..	412

TABLE G — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	NIL
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	NIL
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,722
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	NIL
Total (a)-(d)	<hr/> 1,722 <hr/>

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1971.

1 ATTENDANCES & TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,465	1,131	263	2,859
Subsequent Visits	3,100	2,844	604	6,548
Total Visits	4,565	3,975	867	9,407
Additional courses of treatment commenced	390	246	51	687
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,478	2,832	940	5,250
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,026	292	—	3,318
Permanent teeth filled	1,158	2,538	886	4,582
Deciduous teeth filled	2,819	293	—	3,112
Permanent teeth extracted	29	427	60	516
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,075	302	—	1,377
General anaesthetics	233	117	8	358
Emergencies	281	127	31	439
Number of Pupils X-rayed .. .. .	..	..	..	566
Prophylaxis .. .. .	..	..	..	802
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	..	..	..	452
Number of teeth root-filled .. .. .	..	..	..	98
Inlays .. .. .	..	..	..	—
Crowns .. .. .	..	..	..	29
Courses of treatment completed .. .. .	..	..	..	3,023

2 ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year .. .. .	..	..	..	77
New cases commenced during year .. .. .	..	..	..	59
Cases completed during year .. .. .	..	..	..	56
Cases discontinued during year .. .. .	..	..	..	12
Number of removable appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	90
Number of fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant .. .. .	..	..	..	88

3 PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time)	—	7	2	9
Number of dentures supplied	—	8	3	11

4 ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	1
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5 INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	14,302
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	1,132
Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	6,270
Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	4,987
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic .. .. .	..	..	..	1,788
Number of (c) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	870

6 SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	1,299.5
Sessions devoted to inspection	114.5
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	7.75



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